BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion, Prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1919—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MAHOMEDBHOY PIRKHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 51 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
14th May	"Naldera"	15,825
21st "	"Morea"*	10,890
23rd "	"Somali"	6,794
28th "	"Caledonia"	7,572
4th June	"Sardinea"	6,580
11th "	"Dongola"	8,059
18th "	"Malwa"*	10,911
25th "	"Nore"	6,703
2nd July	"Kashgar"	8,840
9th "	"Karmala"	8,983
16th "	"Narkunda"	16,115
23rd "	"Nyanza"	7,023
30th "	"Morea"	10,890

†Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

*Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

16th. June	NEURALIA	9082

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

18th. May	Dunera	Straits & China.
20th. "	Narkunda	Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	steamer	Remark
13th May	LINGA	Karachi direct.
"	LHASA	Karachi Kathiwar. Coast Potrs
18th "	KARAGOLA	East and South African Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 163

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th ,,	14th May
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	1st May	15th ,,
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd ,,	16th ,,
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	16th ,,	28th ,,
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	22nd ,,	28th ,,
Gunaes Maru	T. Inouye	25th ,,	5th June.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
a Kashu Maru	S. Mogi	5460	10th May	18th May
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda,	6074	17th May	24th ,,
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th ,,	19th ,,
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	6906	15th ,,	26th ,,
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25rd ,,	29th ,,
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	22nd ,,	4th July.

a This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to

S. TAGAMI, Manager.

Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES:

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	2,996,220

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS, Managing Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 2,23,73,835
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

E. H. H. BUCKLEY, General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIA BANK OF INDIA,

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.	
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid	90,47,000
	4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921	3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921.	2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.

Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.

2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Allahabad	Jalpaiguri
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Bezwada	Mangalore
Bimlipatam	Masulipatam
Bombay (Byculla)	Moulmein
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayanguge
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON, Secretary & Treasurer, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 19,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembo
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

50-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay. Post Box No. 889.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

SAJANNAN SADANAND BHAT, Secretary and Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co. *Managers*

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

RAM & CO., Managing Agents, or DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency, 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.

119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Boorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.,

(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)

SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 1403, BOMBAY

Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & *Managing Agents*

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary* Bunder Road. Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. BYAZ, *Branch Secretary*, LIPTON'S BUILDINGS, 33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

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We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,

Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4

LOWEST RATE OF PR

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or 899, Bow Bazar. Street Calcutta.

The Chief Agents. B. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARMA, Asst. Secretary, B. I. Co., Ltd.
K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office Lahore.

Poona City

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report recommends a Bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR, Manager, Bombay Branch, 69, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ),

Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000 000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774

HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjiatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore	Penang
CHINA	Shanghai,	Hongkong
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,

BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not account to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Nethedlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN. Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,

Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,

BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

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All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION

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Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATION VACCANT.

WANTED—A PERSIAN TEACHER for the Wankaner High School. Apply stating qualifications, etc., to the HEAD MASTER, Wankaner High School.
A C 9351

WANTED—CLERK, having knowledge of English correspondence salary Rs. 50 to 60. Apply PHONO EXCHANGE, P. O. Box 133, Bombay.
A R 229

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class firm in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 3045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9322

REQUIRED an experienced MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of getting out general arrangements and details of Steam and Structural Plants. Apply Box No. 3050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9341

WANTED—A DYER and BLEACHER and a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Local Mill. None but experienced men should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 3051 A, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9340

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER and an ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for a Spinning Mill in Rajputana. Only those who have previous experience need apply. Apply to Box No. 3026, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R169

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Moradabad. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Lala. Alakh Dhari, Managing Agent, Amballa.
A C 9302

WANTED—One HALL-PORTER, must speak, read and write English and have had experience of Club work. One BILLIARD MARKER. An experienced man. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, 11.
A C9364

WANTED—For the Shia Intermediate College, Lucknow, a PRINCIPAL with European training on Rs. 500-40-700. Apply to the HONORARY GENERAL SECRETARY, Board of Trustees, Shia College, Lucknow, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.
A C9365

WANTED—URGENTLY—Really influential CANVASSERS for the sale of proprietary patent medicines of a well known firm. Good pay and commission to those that can guarantee good business. Apply Box No. 3049, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 216

WANTED by well established Fire and Marine Insurance Company, a competent person to act as BILL COLLECTOR. Only those who are in a position to furnish security need apply. Apply giving particulars of experience to Box No. 3046, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9329

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT TEACHER for Shree Ranjitsinhji High School at Devgad Baria from experienced Under-graduates o Matriculates. Candidates should apply with testimonials stating salary expected, and other particulars regarding themselves. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State, Camp Dudhia, 30th April, 1921.
A C 9279

SITUATION WANTED.

A Young graduate seeks EMPLOYMENT in commercial firm with a view to be trained, very intelligent, can pick up any work. State terms to Box No. 3054, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 222

BOARD, & ROOMS, ETC.

TO LET—ROOMS in the new Hanuman Buildings, Lamington Road, best locality. Enquire in the premises.
C C9371

TO LET—ROOMS in the Manilal Mansion, Lamington Road, near Precious Cinema, enquire Proprietor, Hanuman Buildings, Lamington Road.
C C 9372

PROPERTIES WANTED.

SITE WANTED in central position in Bombay for small workship approximate area 1,000 sqr. yards. Apply Box No. 3034, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C 9300

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE. Apply Box No. 60 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G

FOR SALE—A running chemists business in Girgaon, Central position. Owner retiring. No brokers. Enquiries to Box No. 3047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R 212

HAMBURG MERCHANT with first class references and connections prepared to accept sole agency for first class houses only for sale of Indian products in Europe and buying of European Merchandise for India. Apply Box No. 3044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C9320

FOR SALE.—COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING MILLS IN BURMA. The COTTON GINNING and BALING and OIL-EXPRESSING MILLS, situate at Myingyan and Allanmyo, Upper Burma, all as previously owned and worked by Moolla Dawood's Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The Myingyan Ginnery contains 90 gins and the Allanmyo Ginnery 36 gins. Both properties are fully fitted with hydraulic baling presses, oil-expressing mills, refineries, tin-making plants, engines, boilers, godowns etc. Offers will be considered for one or both of the properties. For further particulars apply to Box No. 3055, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G C9359

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASAN & Co., Indore Residency.
J A R 205

A FIVE SEATER CHEVROLET CAR FOR SALE—Owner-driven. More than usually equipped. Used six months. Perfect sound condition. Petrol, Garage, etc. facilities. Apply PADAM GODREJ. Opposite Charni Road Station. Phone 4556.
JA R 196

FOR SALE—A 40/50 H.P. ROLES ROYCE Exhibition Model. Seven seater. Touring body by Barker. Fully equipped. In tip top condition. Price Rs. 30,000. Please apply to Mr. Shivji Sojpar Dulla c/o Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., 117/118, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, between 3 and 4 p.m.
I A R 185

BOOKS, STAMPS.

FOR SCHOOL.—BOOKS AND STATIONARY only apply to GANGADHAR AND BHASKAR Friends, Students' Booksellers and Stationers, Bombay No. 2 Commission allowed to students, 5 per cent. and to teachers 10 per cent.
L C 9298

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S College of Commerce. A new batch of Students wishing to be prepared for General Commercial and Specialized Banking Courses for Examination in 1922, is being enrolled. Enrollment for the Government Diploma in Accountancy Course is proceeding. Apply immediately Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R 188

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A small consignment of 110 VOLT CEILING FANS and also some CARBONS. Please apply to Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., 117/118 Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
N R'86

FOR SALE—Large quantity of DEAL WOOD, baling planks, Empty Inks Casks. Immediate Delivery. Apply to Box No. 70 "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR SALE—About 80 lbs. of Best English make Greaves' Eagle Brand superior Oaktonned Leather Belting 2½ inches. Apply to Box No. 50 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR SALE:—300 I. H. P. Compound CORLISS STEAM ENGINE and 30' 7' x 160 lbs. pressure brand new Lancashire Boiler, Ready for immediate delivery. For price and particulars. Apply to ENGINEER & CO., Pydhoni, Bombay.
N R199

LOST & FOUND.

REWARD RS. 100—LOST, one black tin hat box containing Silver Goods on 9-5-21 on the Platform of Victoria Terminus after the arival of Poona Express. The above reward will be given to the person who will hand over the box with contents, at my address, viz:—MORARJI GOKULDAS DEOJI, Near Kenedy Bridge, Girgaum.
P B R 209

PHOTOGRAPHY.

FOR a Photo of yourself or your family group taken in your own compound? Please write to T. HIRJI, 58, Sandhurst Road, Abdula Mansion, Bombay. Bromide, ½ dozen prints; Locket Rs. 1-8-0; Quarter, Rs. 2-4-0; Cabinet, Rs. 4-8-0; Full Size, 8½ by 6½, Rs. 8-0-0. Enlargements carefully executed.
PG

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rs. 6,000 for 6 months only as loan against stock. Handsome interest. Swadeshi cause. Apply Box No. 3056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C9367

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SALE.—Glass cloths, Duster cloths, Kitchen towels with the respective names interwoven 24" x 24" hemmed ready for use. Reduced Price Rs. 8-8-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9314

FOR SALE—Heavy and medium weight suiting a limited stock to clear at the uniform rate of Re. 1 per yard. Cuttings not sent. State colour and pattern required. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED, (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9318

FOR SALE—BED SHEETS, made of finest American cotton, bleached, hemmed and ready for use. 58" x 108" Rs. 15-4-0 per pair of, 72" wide Rs. 3-3-0 per yard, 100" wide Rs. 4-7-0 per yard. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED, (Late Basel Mission Industrials), CALICUT.
T C 9316

FOR SALE—Our famous glass towelling, white soft, 24" wide Re. 0-12-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 9-2-6 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9317

FOR SALE—Finest damask table cloths, bleached ready for use 6½' x 6½' Rs. 10 each. All sizes available. Napkins to match 22" x 22" Rs. 10-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9313

FOR SALE—Red or blue checked glass towelling, superior quality 24" wide Re. 0-15-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 11-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T 9315

MANGOES.—Best quality Alfonso and Paheri, only genuine and matured fruit supplied. Trial solicited. Mofussil orders per V. P. P. THE RATNAGIRI MANGO CO., Sadashiv Street, Kandewady, Bombay.
T E 67

WANTED—A Purchaser: 5,000 best two ounces Blue Black Ink Essence bottles to be sold in one lot. Price each Re. 1-4. Will make 24 ounces. Writing fluid which is superior to any English make. Offers below Rs. 2,500 will not be considered. Apply Box No. 3057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T C9368

FOR SALE—About 2 lakhs lbs of dry loose grass at Manpada about four miles from Thana Station. Delivery on the spot. Offers to be sent to the, SECRETARY, The Universal Trading Co., Ltd., Hashmal Mahal, Choupatty, Bombay.
T C 9320

FOR SALE—The Famous "Basel Mission" suitings, dress materials, ginghams, table, bed and toilet linen at heavily reduced prices. Wholesale trade inquiries solicited. Respectable and energetic Indentors required in unrepresented districts. Liberal terms offered. Apply to THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) Head Office, Calicut MALABAR.
T C9312

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

SALE OF WASTE.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPG. AND WVG. CO., LD.,

THE period for receiving sealed tenders for the purchase of waste of the above company, is extended upto the 14th instant.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
TA C9346

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre.' For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3rd ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of May, 1921, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building Hornby Road Fort, for the purpose of transacting the followin business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Account for six months ending 30th September 1920.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of dividend on Preferance Shares.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September 1921 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th May to 23rd May 1921, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JAMNADAS NURSEY & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1921. R 196

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet taken away their shares that are lying ready long since, are hereby notified to take them away within fifteen days from date in exchange for application, Allotment and First Call receipts and Allotment Letter or transfer or Split receipts as the case may be duly signed. Thereafter the Company is not responsible for any accidental damage.

PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
28-4-21. C9190

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LTD,

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company who have not as yet paid the Allotment money and the First Call or the First Call in respect of their shares, are hereby required to pay the same with interest from due dates on or before 14th May, 1921, at the Registered Office, No. 9, Bank Street, Bombay. In default, their shares will be forfeited without any further notice as provided by the Articles of Association of the Company.

PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
28-4-21. C9189

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

AN URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 14th May, 1921, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Hall of the Association, to consider the question of sending in the applications of the East India Cotton Association.

(Sd.) MANILAL M. PATEL,
for Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 12th May, 1921. R228

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1605.
E. 1488.
20/4/21.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAPOLAL MANEKLAL, of Bhavnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, Land Proprietor ..... Deceased.
INDULAL BAPOLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, without employment, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 18th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C9369

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VITHALDAS MOWJI DEVCHAND, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta, residing at Vadgadi, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
DIWALIBAI, widow of VITHALDAS MOWJI DEVCHAND, the Deceased abovenamed of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 25th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C9361

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURIDICTION.
Suit No. 1304 of 1920.

RAMNIRANJANDAS MURARKA .....Plaintiff.
vs.
KESHUBDEO PODDAR and others .....Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order of the above Court dated the 16th day of March, 1921, the Plaintiff abovenamed and one Jeynarayen Poddar have been appointed joint Receivers of the partnership business which terminated on 31st March, 1920, and which was carried on by the parties to this Suit in the name of Tarachand Ganshamdas in the business of Banians Brokers and Salesmen of the firm of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., in their Piece Goods, Yarn and Woollen Goods and other departments in Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and elsewhere in India and also in the said firms' Kerosine Oil business in Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and elsewhere in India (including the Kerosine Oil Agencies worked therefrom respectively) and also business in other commodities with power to the said Receivers to get in and collect the outstandings, debts and claims due to the said partnership business and with all the powers provided for in Order XL Rule I (d) of the Civil Procedure Code and the Plaintiff and the Defendants and the persons claiming under them are ordered to deliver up quiet possession of the partnership business and all the assets thereof together with the accounts books, papers etc., relating thereto to the said Receivers and the said Receivers are authorised and ordered to take possession of and partnership business and collect the outstandings, issues and profits of the said partnership business and carry out and enforce all contracts and give delivery of goods and realise the price thereof etc., etc., and do all things necessary for the winding up of the said partnership business and the said Receivers are also authorised to file and defend suits and to use the name of Messrs. Tarachand Ganshamdas and IT IS ORDERED that the receipt or receipts of the Receivers shall be a sufficient discharge for all moneys and properties paid and delivered to them.

And notice is also hereby given that the Head Office of the said Receivers is at 22 Roopchand Rae Street, Calcutta in the house Rae Onkarmull Jatia Bahadur, O.B.E., and that the said Ramniranjandas Murarka one of the Receivers has appointed his son Radheylal Murarka and Shivnarayen Darooka and each of them as his constituted attorney in Bombay and all other places and dependant upon the Bombay firm or business but the said Jeynarayen Poddar has not yet appointed in writing an attorney to act jointly with the said attorney of the said Ramniranjandas Murarka in Bombay.

All persons having transactions with the said partnership business carried on by the parties to this suit in the name of Tarachand Ganshamdas in Bombay and other names adopted by that firm in other places under the Bombay firm are therefore hereby warned against making any payment or delivering any property to any person or firm other than the said Receivers or their duly constituted attorneys.

Any person acting to the contrary will do so at his own risk and peril.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1921.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Radheylal Murarka.
C 9373

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between PURSHOTTAMDAS HURJI AND PRANJWANDAS HURJI carrying on business as Chemists and Druggists at Shaikh Memon Street under the style or firm of Hurji Mulji and Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 5th day of April, 1921, so far as concerns the said PURSHOTTAMDAS HURJI, who retires from the said firm.

The said PRANJIWANDAS HURJI has taken over the assets, property, goodwill and outstandings of the said firm and will alone carry on the business under the old firm name of HURJI MULJI and Co., and the said PURSHOTTAMDAS HURJI has now no connection with the said firm. All the outstandings due to the said firm are to be paid to the said Pranjiwandas Hurji alone. Arrangement will be made for payment of all debts owing by the said firm upto 5th April 1921 on application to Mr. A. F. Sunavala of the firm of Messrs Smetham Byrne and Lambert, 46 Churchgate Street or to Mr. Thakordas P. Munim of Messrs. Hiralal Thakordas and Co. 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1921.

HIRALAL THAKURDAS & CO.,
Solicitors for Purshotamdas Hurjee
SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Solicitors for Pranjivandas Hurji.
C 9352

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HALIMABAI, daughter of Mahomed Haji Tharia and wife of Usman Allarakhia, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
USMAN ALLARAKHIA, also of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Mehta and the husband of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Bhuja Mohalla near Jackria Musjid, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.,
The 25th day of April, 1921
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
9360

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE VILLAGE OF CHAKLA NEAR ANDHERI ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., under instruction from Messrs. Unwalla, Peerojshaw and Papa Attorneys for Mr. Jamshedji Edulji Bamji and on account and at the risk of Darashaw Ardeshir Cooper and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated 15th day of March 1921, made in High Court Suit No. 764 of 1921 (Jamshedji Edulji Bamji vs. Darashaw Ardeshir Cooper) will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SUNDAY, 15th May, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at the village of Chakla in Taluka Salsette of Thana District in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla containing by admeasurement 2,990 square yards or thereabouts be the little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Thana under the following Entry, Survey, Pot and Falni numbers:—

Entry No. 296, Survey No. 49, Pot No. 0, Falni No. 1, Area gunthas 1.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 1 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 4½.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 2 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 1½.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 3, part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 1½.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 4 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 5½.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 8 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 3.
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 6 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 3.
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 7 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 24.
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 8 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 1.
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 10 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 6.

Total Area gunthas 242.

and bounded as follows: that is to say on the North Marol Gondavli Road, on the East by the property of Dwarkadas Madhavji and beyond it by the property of Jeevanji Jamshedji Modi, on the West by the property of Manoel D. Almeida and on the South partly by the property of Pascol and partly by the property of manoel D. Almeida.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for Jamshedji Edulji Bamji at 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th May, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, one Oliver Typewriter etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—
4 cases tea.
5 Cases Playing cards.
1 Cases Saddle Paste.
4 Iron Beds.
One lot of Negative Printing frames and Photo Albums.
5 cases enterprise meat choppers No. 8.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Acting Administrative General of Bombay and the administrative general of the following Estate.

Re: Estate of Miss Edith Smith. Ladies wearing apparels as skirts, jackets, blouses, approns dresses, overcoat, boots shoes, etc., etc.

Re: Estate of Charles Long—wearing apparels such as singlets, drawers trousers, shirts, coats, boots and shoes.

Re: Estate of Shaik Usman Karmalli wearing apparels such as Loongies, Parens, carpet, etc.

5 Tons "All Days" motor lorries, Carrgies, Horses, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th May, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 14TH MAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of a consignment of about 300 cases Bohemian, enamelled ware.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, a large consignment of about 300 cases real Bohemian enamelled ware just landed from Europe, containing pots, stewpans, bowls, plates, basins, curry dishes, chambers, soup dishes, coffee boilers, dust pans, washups workman pots, covers, polishi cases, deep round dishes, milk cans, funnels, baking pans, Fridatte pans, drippling pots, milk carriers, egg poachers, pie cullenders, buckets, straight buckets, soup ladles, skimmers, curry cullenders, frying pans, etc., etc., in lots convenient to buyers.

P.S.—The above goods are very heavy and highly enamelled and sent in as a trial consignment.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AT THE BUNGALOW NO. 20, QUEEN'S ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 17th May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow No. 20, Queen's Road, the very valuable handsome and latest artistic designed highly polished household and office furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, consisting of sliding dining tables, rich polished dining chairs, Queen Anne and Louis pattern sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, fan and moon pattern spring cushioned drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, artistic hall cabinets, Milner's safes, revolving roll top office tables, Indian hand-carved tables and teapoys, full compass solid mahogany iron framed semi-grand cottage piano, rich Persian carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, historic and Oleograph pictures, bedroom double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, iron and wooden double and single beds, rich plated-ware, English glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc., the property of Col. Anderson, A.D.M.S., Bombay District.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th May, 1921.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GRAND SUCCESS OF NEW PICTURE PROGRAMME

ALICE BRADY

IN

The 5 reel picture

"THE WORLD TO LIVE IN"

An interesting picture story of a girl with no kin, no money, nothing but a wild desire for happiness and "the world to live in."

SPLENDIDLY CAST AND SUPERBLY PRODUCED.

Also a rollicking comic :—

"THE REJUVENATOR."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
EXCELLENT PLOTS !
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES !!
SPLENDID ACTING !!!

Prices :—Rs. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m

Edgar Warwick Comedy Company

In a repertoire of London Comedy and Dramatic Successes

To-night Friday at 9-30 p.m.

For the First time in Bombay.

The Play that all London is laughing at

"BROWN SUGAR"

(Very sweet but quite unrefined.)

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6,30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

From the well-known Novel Lynthia Stockley.

"THE CLAW"

featuring

Beautiful

Clara Kimbal Young.

"The Grand National"

THE MOST THRILLING SPECTACULAR RACE IN THE WORLD.

Every Horse fell except the winner Shaun Spadah

LAST CHANCE.

To-day to see the Opening Chapters of both our powerful Serials !

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present TO-NIGHT their two Powerful serials together.

"The Broken Coin"

Featuring the pre-eminently popular stars

GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD

The story of the daring adventures of a girl reporter in search of a buried treasure.

"The Broken Coin"

The First Three Episodes—6 parts (6,000 feet) are screened this week.

Please note that this is a new and unabridged copy.

With this serial Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present the FIRST TWO EPISODES of their entirely new—and never before shown in Bombay—Serial

"The Death Mask"

A Baffling, Thrilling Mystery Serial in 15 Episodes.

"The Death Mask"

Struck down on his wedding day, the wealthy, handsome Duke de Jausac met with a tragic death from—who knows ? A humming sound—a shattered skull, and then—SILENCE! See the John D. Tippett Super-Serial.

"The Death Mask"

Four Shows To-night at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

AMUSEMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 NIGHTLY 9-45

THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE WAR PERIOD

"The Better 'Ole"

OR

"The Romance of Old Bill"

which flashed the message of

CARRY ON

"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE"

Series No. 5.

THE EMPRESS

To day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"CHAMPION ON THE WEEK"

featuring

LUCIAN ALBERTINI

the Ever-popular

"SANSONIA"

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"LORD HELP US."

THE EMPRESS

COM. SATURDAY 21ST MAY.
COM. SATURDAY 21ST MAY.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.

Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.

'Dhruva Charitra'
'Dhruva Charitra'
'Dhruva Charitra'

The Great Devotional Story of Hindu life and Aspiration produced by Eugenio De Liguono.

Produced in India with the most talented Artistes, on a scale of immense magnificence and Superb Splendour.

Full of soul-stirring and sensational stunts, Sunity sacrifices for the Lord and his Kingdom Suruchi tries her best to sacrifice Suniti and thus trap at power.

Fate brings its own Decree into force and the result is DHRUVA the greatest Devotee of Vishnu. The trials of Dhruva are splendidly brought out in this Masterpiece

King Uthanpad ..Mr James McGrath
Suniti .....Miss Patience Cooper
Narad .....Master Mohan
The Dancer.....Signorina Dorros

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road

To-Night

RUTH ROLAND

Ruth of the Rockies

Episode No. 11 The Fatal Diamond
pEisode No. 12 The Secret Orders

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World

RULLIVEG'S TRAVELS

Cartoon

QUEENS UP
E. POLAND COMIC

TIME

7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m, Daily

MATINEES Bank Holiday & Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with the provision of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Company and in accordance with the Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners, the following booked consignments and unclaimed bags of grain, etc., as also booked and unbooked articles lying unclaimed on FRIDAY, the 13th May, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Carnac Bridge Goods Shed.

225 bags Salt booked from Khewra to Carnac Bridge, Inv. No. 4, R R No. 9959 of 4-11-20, consigned by R C to the Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

225 bags Salt booked from Khewra to Carnac Bridge, Inv. No. 5, R R No. 9960 of 4-11-20, consigned by R C to the Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

15 bundles tarpaulin booked from Navsari to Carnac Bridge, Inv. No. 117, R R No. 34594 of 13-7-20 consigned by Premchand N. to Javerchand T.

Unclaimed bags of wheat, gram, linseed, gram, toor, gram dall, kooksi, dry leaves, C P goods, hides, wooden casks, harda, gunny bags, iron sheets, white stones, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles may be seen at any of the sheds at Carnac Bridge, Goods Station.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Be wide Awake ?

The Serial Supreme—The Theme of the Day—

COMMENCES TO-MORROW !

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present To-Morrow—A high-class Society Serial.

"WHEN WE LOVE"

What is Love ? What are its qualities it powers ? Its powers—ah ! This gives us something upon which to work. Its powers ! How for they extend ? Where, in other words, do they end ? Are they limitless ; Do they stay themselves at the bounds of earth, or do they continue to carry over the seas ? Do they cease at ground level or do they fly with the birdr in the sky ?

If you want to know the answers to these see the glorious, magnificent serial.

"WHEN WE LOVE"

(10 Episodes—20,000 feet.)

She asked him pertinently—"Do you love me enough to obey me without condition ? Are you prepared to sign an agreement in blood ?" See what answer he gives in

"WHEN WE LOVE"

What agreement did she sign ?—

"Loving and desiring but one man on this earth, Maxim Queirlly, to whom I belong heart, body and soul, considering that life is nothing without riches, I take my oath to marry the man that he may choose for me, and to afterwards slay him at whatever time he may appoint, happy to give my beloved lover this proof of my inextinguishable love."

(Sd.) Sabina Lambertier

What agreement did he sign?—The same with the necessary verbal alteration that he would marry the woman she may choose for him and afterwards slay his wife at whatever time she may appoint !

This is thier Marriage Contract, signed, sealed and delivered in Blood !

See the climax of the couple trying to be happy in the powerful Serial.

"WHEN WE LOVE"

To commence tomorrowSaturday next at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road),

THE POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZEVOUS

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

Four Shows 5-15 ; 7, 845, 10-30.

LAST-INSTALMENT

of the Brothers serial

THE SILENT AVENGER

featuring

WILLIAM DUNCAN

NEXT WEEK

the Hindusthan Film Co.

Latest production

VALMIK

Depiding vividly the triump of spirit over flesh.

SAT. MAY 21st

MAHASATI ANASUYA

produced by

KOHINOOR FILM Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAST DAY !

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS

Present

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME

A GOLDWYN PHOTO-DRAMA

"A Perfect Lady"

(5 Reels—5000 feet.)

A Goldwyn Super-Production. The Drama is full of very amusing incidents. Superb Ballet Dances, excellent Cabarat scenes, high-class Acting, costly selling, and a very humorous plot, are some of the features of this Photo-play.

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme

To-Night : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 9th May, 1921.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F G F Spot Quiet	8 24
Sakels	17 00

New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	12 64
July	13 12
Oct.	13 70

New Orleans 10 a. m.

May	12 33
July	12 76

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 6th May, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	3,000

Futures at New York / Futures at New York

May	12.75
July	13 19
Oct.	13 76

Spot Cotton at New York	13 00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.88

Tone of Spot Cotton :—

Futures at New Orleans

May	12.78
July	13 35

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	6
Demand Bills	3 97.00
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 1/4
" " " Foreign	60 3/4

New York, 6th May, 1921

Week's Receipts at all U. S Ports	131 000
" Exports to Great Britain	30 000
" " to France and Continent	53 000
" " to Japan	1.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1491 000
" " at Interior Ports	1472.000

LIVERPOOL MARKETS TO BE CLOSED.

ON 16th and 20th MAY.

Liverpool, 9th May, 1921.

Liverpool, Markets will be closed on Monday 16th May and on Friday 20th May.

SUGAR.

Weltevreden, 10th May, 1921.

Superior New Crop.

June-July-August, Ex-Godown	14 3/4
June-July, Ex-Godown	14 1/2

London, 11th May, 1921.

Linseed Calcutta, May-June, Inactive	£17 1/4
Tin Block	£171

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 11th May, 1921

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June, Sellers	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July, Sellers	6/3

Tone :—Small Business doing.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 10th May, 1921.

May	12 80—9
July	13 24—13
Oct.	13 80—14

Liverpool, 10th May, 1921

May	8 01—7
July	8 27—6
Oct.	8 51—6
Jan.	8 65—4

London, 10th May, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/4	Dull
Bar Silver Spot	35	Quiet
Bar Gold	103/2	Quiet

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong Bank	£98
National Bank	£39

WHEATS.

London, 9th May, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
" " " loading	£74
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	£73 6
ARGENTINE PLATE—78 kg.	£75
AUSTRALIAN F A Q.	£76
" " Grades A	£71
" " B	£65
Choice White Karachi, Afloat	£75

SEEDS.

London, 6th May, 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June, Sellers	£17 1 2
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June,	£15 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, Sellers	£19
TONE OF LINSEED :—	High Prices Asked.
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) May-June,	£15 1/8
Do June-July,	£15 1/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per tone.) May-June, Sellers	£10
TORIA RAPESEED :— April-May, Sellers	£ 18 1/2

METALS.

London, 4th May, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£72
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£72
Copper Braziers	£115
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Hard Spelter	£20 1/2
Carrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris — Francs 50 30

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	71 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	79 1/8
War Loan 5% 1920/47	87 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	36 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterlin Loan)	56 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	49 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July,	10 1/4
Tone :—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe May,	9 1/2
Tone :—Steadier.	

MONEY MARKET.

London, 6th May, 1921.

Rentes 3 %	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4
2 Months hence	34 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :— Indian Selling Quiet.	
Discounts Bank of England Rate 6 1/2%	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	59/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
Fine Trade Bill 2 Months	5 5/8
6	7
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
7 day Market loans	4 7/8

Since 28th Ult.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

May, 12.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M.G. Broach July/August at Rs. 330½ and advanced till Rs. 332. It then declined to Rs. 328 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 327½ for July/August and Rs. 304 for April/May. At Colaba the market opened at 329 Rs. 331 and closed at Re.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday with a fairly good inquiry for high class cotton from Japan shippers. About 3,400 Rs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 12th May, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May,	305
"	July/August,	331
Fully Good Bengal	May,	225
" "	July,	236
Fine Oomra	May,	267
" "	July,	286

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 12th May, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	April-May,	303
" "	July-Aug.	328
Fully Good Bengal	May,	224
" "	July,	236
Fine Oomra's	May,	265
" "	July,	282

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 12th May, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	Fine	Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	248	233	218	
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	280	270	255	..
M.G. Central P. No. 1	315	305	290	..
M.G. Central P. No. 2	300	290	275	
M.G. Broach	315	305	290	
M.G. Punjab American	340	325	310	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 11th May, 1921.

Cotton	12434	Bales
Wheat	15156	Cwts
Linseed	2756	..
Rape, etc.	196	..
Gingellyseed	2508	..
Poppyseed	Nil	..
Groundnuts	2221	..
Castorseed	587	..
Rice	2380	..
Myrabollams	1641	..
Cottonseed	5217	..
Mowrasseed	Nil	..
Gram	749	..
Juvar	745	..
Masur	Nil	..
Barley	709	..
Bajra	795	..
Coal	7749	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 12th May, 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/3 1 2
Bank Demand	1/3 13/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 15/16
6os. Demand	290 1/2
American Dollars	390
Hongkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	263
Japan	186
Singapore	179

Market :—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

12th May, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	85	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	85	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	86	8	0
Do.	2	87	8	0

COPPER RATES.

12th May, 1921

	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper 3/4	84	0	0
Do. 1	90	8	0
Do. 1 1/4	100	0	0
Do. 1 1/2	100	0	0
Do. 1 3/4	109	0	0
Do. 2	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars			
Panch teka Joint	26	8	0
Copper English Bars	55	0	0
Brass-Bars	36	8	0
Lead	54	12	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6 p. m 12th May, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	69	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	69	0	0
Wheat, Kamchi Beagle	71	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	4	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	85	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	80	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0
Teaseed, Blank	60	0	0
Poppyseed White	13	0	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0
Mowrasseed	7	8	0
Barley	49	0	0
Castorseed	49	0	0
Virar Cotton Seeds Ready	45	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	9	3
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept	10	0	6
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	4	6
Linseed, Sept.	14	10	0
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teaseed Gajar 25-75 Dec. Jan.			
Teaseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

Three Important Questions.

Are kidney warnings understood? Do people realise the danger? Would it not be wise to adopt a sensible proven method of resistance?

Backache, dizziness, irritability, insomnia, urinary troubles, nerve tension, drowsy days and sleepless nights, stiff and swollen joints, rheumatic twinges, and aching muscles—these are the warnings. The danger is not far ahead, for neglect invites the more serious symptoms, rheumatism, stone-formation, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, kidney and bladder inflammation, uric acid poisoning, and dropsy.

Resistance depends on kidney activity—perfect kidney filtering of the blood—with consequent bodily health; and all would be well if Nature's rules of commonsense, simple diet and regular habits, prevailed. But Nature does not get a sufficient chance; the kidneys are often strained to the verge of breakdown.

Don't hover in doubt. Don't risk the evils of neglect. Safeguard the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They strengthen the kidneys and soothe the bladder, and their action relieves the symptoms caused by weakness of these organs.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

THE NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT.

3 LETTERS FROM RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

The following three letters, written by Rabindranath Tagore are reproduced from the May number of the "Modern Review":—

I.

March 2nd, 1921.

Your last letter gives wonderful news about our students in Calcutta. I hope that this spirit of sacrifice and willingness to suffer will grow in strength; for to achieve this is an end in itself. This is the true freedom! Nothing is of higher value,—be it national wealth, or independence,—than disinterested faith in ideals, in the moral greatness of man. The West has its unshakable faith in material strength and prosperity; and therefore however, loud grows the cry for peace and disarmament, its ferocity grows louder, gnashing its teeth and lashing its tail in impatience. It is like a fish, hurt by the pressure of the flood, planning to fly in the air. Certainly the idea is brilliant, but it is not possible for a fish to realise. We, in India, shall have to show to the world, what is that truth, which not only makes disarmament possible but turns it into strength. That moral force is a higher power than brute force, will be proved by the people who are unarmed. Life, in its higher development, has thrown off its tremendous burden of armour and a prodigious quantity of flesh: till man has become the conqueror of the brute world. The day is sure to come, when the frail man of spirit, completely unhampered by arms and air fleets, and dreadnoughts, will prove that the meek is to inherit the earth. It is in the fitness of things, that Mahatma Gandhi, frail in body and devoid of all material resources, should call up the immense power of the meek, that has been lying waiting in the heart of the destitute and insulted humanity of India. The destiny of India has chosen for its ally "Narayan," and not the "Narayansena."—the power of soul and not that of muscle. And she is to raise the history of man from the muddy level of physical conflict to the higher moral altitude. What is "Swaraj!" It is "maya," it is like a mist that will vanish, leaving no stain on the radiance of the Eternal. However we may delude ourselves with the phrases learnt from the West, Swaraj is not our objective. Our fight is a spiritual fight,—it is for Man. We are to emancipate Man from the meshes that he himself has woven round him,—these organisations of National Egoism. The butterfly will have to be persuaded that the freedom of the sky is of higher value than the shelter of the cocoon. If we can defy the strong, the armed, the wealthy,—revealing to the world the power of the immortal spirit,—the whole castle of the Giant Flesh will tanish in the void. And then Man will find his "Swaraj". We, the tarnished, ragged ragamuffins of the East, are to win freedom for all Humanity. We have no word for 'Nation' in our language. When we borrow this word from other people, it never fits us. For we are to make our league with "Narayan", and our victory will not give us anything but victory itself; victory for God's world. I have seen the West, I covet not the unholy feast, in which she reels every moment, growing more and more bloated and red and dangerously delirious. Not for us is thismad orgy of midnght, with lighted to ches, but awaken ment in the serene light of morning.

II.

March 5th, 1921.

Lately I have been receiving more and more news and newspaper outtings from India, giving rise in my mind to a painful struggle that presages a period of suffering which is waiting forme. I am striving with all my power to tune my mood of mind to be in accord with the great feeling of excitement sweeping across my country. But deep in my being why is there this spirit of resistance maintaining its place in spite of my strong desire to remove it? I fail to find a clear answer and through my gloom of dejection breaks out a smile and a voice saying, "Your place is on 'the seashore of world,' with children; there is your peace, and I am with you there." And this is why lately I have been playing with inventing new metres. These are merest nothings that are content to be borne away by the current of time, dancing in the sun and laughing as they disappear. But while I play, the whole creation is amused, for are not flowers and leaves never-ending experiments in metre, is not my God an eternal waster of time? He flings stars and planets in the whirlwind of changes, he floats paper-boats, of ages, filled with his fancies, on thrushing stream of appearance. When I tease him and beg him to allow me to remain his little follower and accept a few trifles of mine as the cargo of his play-boat, he smiles and I trot behind him catching the hem of his robe. But where am I among the crowd, pushed from behind, pressed from all sides? And what is this noise about me? If it is a song, then my own "sitar" can catch the tune and I join in the chorus for I am a singer. But if it is a shout, then my voice is wrecked and I am lost in bewilderment. I have been trying all these days to find in it a melody, straining my ear, but the idea of non-cooperation with its mighty volume of sound does not sing to me. Its congregated menace of negation shouts. And I say to myself, "If you cannot keep step with your countrymen at this great crisis of their history, never say that you are right and the rest of them wrong; only give up your role as a soldier, go back to your corner as a poet, be ready to accept popular derision and disgrace."

R, in support of the present movement, has often said to me that passion for rejection is a stronger power in the beginning than the acceptance of an ideal. Though I know it to be a fact, I cannot take it as a truth. We must choose our Allies once for all, for they stick to us even when we would be glad to be rid of them. If we once claim strength from intoxication, then in the time of reaction our normal strength is bankrupt, and we go back again and again to the demon who lends us resources in a vessel whose bottom it takes away.

"Brahma-vidya" (the cult of Brahma, the Infinite Being- in India has for its object "mukti," emancipatior, while Buddhism has "nirvana," extinction. It may be argued that both have the same idea in different names. But names represent attitudes of mind, emphasise particular aspects of truth. "Mukti" draws our attention to the positive, and "nirvana" to the negative side of truth. Buddha kept silence all through his teachings about the truth of the "Om," the "everlasting "yes," his implication being that by the negative path of destroying the self we naturally reach that truth. Therefore he emphasised the fact of "dukha" (misery) which had to be avoided and the "Brahmavidya" emphasised the fact of "Ananda," (Joy) which had to be attained. The latter cult also needs for its fulfilment the discipline of self-abnegation, but it holds before its view the idea of Brahma, not only at the end but all through the process of realisation. Therefore the idea of life's training was different in the Vedic period from that of the Buddhistic. In the former it was the purification of life's joy, in the latter it was the cradication of it. The abnormal type of asceticism to which Buddhism gave rise in India revelled in celibacy and mutilation of life in all different forms. But the forest life of the "Brahmana" was not antagonistic to the social life of man, but harmonious with it. It was like our musical instrument "tambura" whose duty is to supply the fundamental notes to the music to save it from straying into discordance. It believed in "anandam," the music of the soul and its own simplicity was not to kill it but to guide it.

The idea of non-co-operation is political asceticism. Our students are bringing their offering of sacrifices to what? Not to a fuller education but to non-education. It has at its back a fierce joy of annihilation which at its best is asceticism and at its worst is that orgy of frightfulness in which the human nature, losing faith in the basic reality of normal life, finds a disinterested delight in an un-meaning devastation, as has been shown in the late war and on other occasions which came nearer to us. "No" in its passive moral form is asceticism and in its active moral form is violence. The desert is as much a form of "himsa" (malignance) as is the raging sea in storm; they both are against life.

I remember the day, during the "swadeshi" movement in Bengal when a crowd of young students came to see me in the first floor hall of our Vichitra house. They said to me that if I would order them to leave their schools and colleges they would instantly obey. I was emphatic in my refusal to do so, and they went away angry, doubting the sincerity of my love for my motherland. And yet long before this popular ebullition of excitement I myself had given a thousand rupees, when I had not five rupees to call my own, to open a "swadeshi" store and courted banter and bankruptcy. The reason of my refusing to advise those students to leave their schools was because the anarchy of a mere emptiness never tempts me, even when it is resorted to as a temporary measure. I am frightened of an abstraction which is ready to ignore living reality. These students were no mere phantoms to me, their life was a great fact to them and to the All. I could not lightly take upon myself the tremendous responsibility of a mere negative programme for them which would uproot their life from its soil, however thin and poor that soil might be. The great injury and injustice which had been done to those boys who were tempted away from their career before any real provision was made, could never be made good to them. Of course, that is nothing from the point of view of an abstraction which can ignore the infinite value even of the smallest fraction of reality, I wish I were the little creature Jack whose one mission is to kill the giant abstraction which is claiming the sacrifice of individcals all over the world under highly painted masks of delusion.

I say again and again that I am a poet that I am not a fighter by nature. I would give everything to be one with my surroundings. I love my fellow-beings and I prize their love. Yet I have been chosen by destiny to ply my boat there where the current is against me. What irony of fate is this that I should be preaching co-operation of cultures between East and West on this side of the sea just at the moment when the doctrine of non-cooperation is preached on the other side? You know that I do not believe in the material civilisation of the west just as I do not believe in the physical body to be the highest truth in man. But I still less believe in the destruction of the physical body, and the ignoring of the material necessities of life. What is needed is establishment of harmony between the physical and spiritual nature of man, maintaining of balance between the foundation and superstructure. I believe in the true meeting of the East and the West. Love is the ultimate truth of soul. We should do all we can not to outrage that truth to carry its banner against all opposition. The idea of non-cooperation unnecessarily hurts that truth. It is not our health fire, but the fire that burns out our hearth and home.

III.

March, 13th, 1921.

Things that are stationary have no responsibility and need no law. For death, even the tombstone is a useless luxury. But for a world, which is an ever-moving multitude advancing toward an idea all its laws must have one principle of harmony. This is the law of creation.

Man became great when he found out this law for himself, the law of co-operation. It help him to move together, to utilise the rhythm and impetus of the world march. He at once felt that this moving together was not mechanical, not an external regulation for the sake of some convenience. It was what the metre is in poetry, which is not a mere system of enclosure for keeping ideas from running away in disorder, but for vitalising them, making them indivisible in a unity, of creation.

So far this idea of co-operation has developed itself into individual communities within the boundaries of which peace has been maintained and varied wealth of life produced. But outside these boundaries the law of co-operation has not been realised. Consequently the great world of man is suffering from ceaseless discordance. We are beginning to discover that our problem is world-wide, and no one people of the Earth can work out its salvation by detaching itself from the others. Either we shall be saved together, of drawn together into destruction.

This truth has ever been recognised by all the great personalities of the world. They had in themselves the perfect consciousness of the undivided spirit of man. Their teachings were against tribal exclusiveness, and thus we find that Buddha's India transcended geographical India, and Christ's religion broke through the bonds of Judaism.

To-day, at this critical moment of the world's history, cannot India rise above her limitations and offer the great ideal to the world that will work towards harmony and do operation between the different peoples of the earth? Men of feeble faith will say that India requires to be strong and rich before she can raise her voice for the sake of the whole world. But I refuse to believe it. That the measure of man's greatness is in his material resources is a gigantic illusion casting its shadow over the present day world,—it is an insult to man. It lies in the power of the materially weak to save the world from this illusion, and India, in spite of her penury and humiliation, can afford to come to the rescue of humanity.

The freedom of unrestrained egoism in the individual is license and not true freedom. For his truth is in that which is universal in him. Individual human races also attain true freedom when they have the freedom of perfect revelation of Man and no that of their aggressive racial egoism. The idea of freedom which prevails in modern civilisation is superficial and materialistic. Our revolution in India will be a true one when its forces will be directed against this crude idea of liberty.

The sunlight of love has the freedom that ripens the wisdom of immortal life, but passion's fire can only forge fetters for ourselves. The Spiritual Man has been struggling for its emergence into perfection, and all true cry of freedom is for this emancipation. Erecting barricades of fierce separateness in the name of national necessity is offering hindrance to it, therefore in the long run building a prison for the nation itself. For the only path of deliverance for nations is in the ideal humanity.

Creation is an endless activity of God's freedom; it is an end in itself. Freedom is true when it is a revelation of truth. Man's freedom is for the revelation of the truth of Man which is struggling to express itself. We have not yet fully realised it. But those people who have faith in its greatness, who acknowledge its sovereignty, and have the instinctive urging in their heart to break down obstructions, are paying the way for its coming. India ever has nourished faith in the truth of Spiritual man, for whose realisation she has made innumerable experiments, sacrifices and penance, some verging on the grotesque and the abnormal. But the fact is, she has never ceased in her attempt to find it even though at the tremendous cost of material success. Therefore I feel that the true India is an idea, and not a mere geographical fact. I have come into touch with this idea in far away places of Europe and my loyalty was drawn to it in persons who belonged to different countries from mine. India will be victorious when this idea wins victory,—the idea of "Purusham mahantam aditya-varnam tamasah parastat," the Infinite Personality whose light reveals itself through the obstruction of darkness. Our fight is against this darkness, our object is the revealment of the light of this Infinite Personality in ourselves. This Infinite Personality of Man is not to be achieved in single individuals, but in one grand harmony of all human races. The darkness of egoism which will have to be destroyed is the egoism of the People. The idea of India is against the intense consciousness of the separateness of one's own people from others, and which inevitably leads to ceaseless conflicts. Therefore my one prayer is, let India stand for the "co-operation" of all peoples of the world. The spirit of rejection finds its support in the consciousness of separateness, the spirit of acceptance in the consciousness of unity. Truth, and separateness is, regime India has ever declared that Unity is Truth, and separateness is "maya." This unity is not a zero, it is that which comprehends all and therefore can never be reached through the path of negation. Our present struggle to alienate our heart and mind from those of the West is an attempt at spiritual suicide. If in the spirit of national vainglorious we shout from our house-tops that the West has produced nothing that has an infinite value for man, then we but create a serious cause of doubt about the worth of a product of the Eastern mind. For it is the mind of Man in the East and West which is ever approaching Truth in her different aspects from different angles of vision; and if it can be true that the standpoint of the West has betrayed it into an utter misdirection, then we can never be sure of the standpoint of the East. Let us be rid of all false pride and rejoice at any lamp being lit at any corner of the world knowing that it is a part of the common illumination of our house.

The other day I was invited to the house of a distinguished art-critic of America who is a great admirer of old Italian art. I questioned him if he knew anything of our Indian picture and he brusquely said that most probably he would "hate" them. I suspected he had seen some of them and hated them. In retaliation I could have said something in the same language about the Western art. But I am proud to say it was not possible for me For I always try to understand the Western art and never to hate it. Whatever we understand and enjoy in human products instantly become ours wherever they might have their origin. I should feel proud of my humanity when I can acknowledge the poets and artists of other countries as mine own. Let me feel with unalloyed gladness that all the great glories of man are mine. Therefore it hurts me deeply when the cry of rejection rings loud against the West in my country with the clamour that the Western education can only injure us. I cannot be true. What has caused the mischief is the fact that for a long time we have been out of touch with our own culture and therefore the Western culture has not found its perspective in our life, very often found a wrong perspective giving our mental eye a squint. When we have the intellectual capital of our own, the commerce of thought with the outer world becomes natural and fully profitable. But to say that such commerce is inherently wrong, is to encourage the worst form of provincialism, productive of nothing but intellectual indigence. The West has misunderstood the East which is at the root of the disharmony that prevails between them, but will it mend the matter if the East in her turn tries to misunderstand the West? The present age has powerfully been possessed by the West; it has only become possible because to her is given some great mission for man. We from the East have to come to her to learn whatever she has to teach us; for by doing so we hasten the fulfilment of this age. We know that the East also has her lessons to give, and she has her own responsibility of not allowing her light to be extinguished, and the time will come when the West will find leisure to realise that she has a home of hers in the East where her food is an her rest.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

There was only a small inquiry for coal shares without any change in price. A fair number of jute shares changed hands at easier rates. In miscellaneous section Dunbar Cotton and Kesoram were quieter, otherwise there was nothing of special interest to report. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrung 11-6, Bansjorah 19-4, Bansdeopur 39-12, Kalapahari 16-12, Karanpura 18-8.

Jute:—Albion 220, Anglo-India 240, Auckland 205, Bally 110, Budge-Budge 343, Century 6-4, Clive 160, Craig 6-8, Dalhousie 330, Empire 43-4, Fort Gloster 558, Howrah 29-12, Hooghly 56, Kamarhatty 535, Kanknarrah 373 sl, Kelvin 610 ex-divd and 653 sl, Kinnison 795, Lansdowne 236, Northbrook 49, Nuddea 44, Standard 353 sl, Union 440.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 7-4, British India Corperation 10-12, Britannia Biscuits 8-8, Burma Finance and Mining 7, Champaran Sugar 40, Dunbar Cotton 370, Hume Pipes 10-4, Indo-Burmah Tin 5-4, Ivan Jones 9-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 15-8, Kesoram Cotton 14-12, Marshall Sons (India) 7-12, New Savan Sugar 10-12, Tata Industrial Bank 0-4 discount, Tinnevelly Textile 13-14.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58 and small lots were done at Rs. 58-4. War Bonds short loans at 100-4, 1925 at 99-12 and 1928 at 100 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and nine-sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and nineteen-thirty-second pence.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 11.

The western disturbance has given few light falls in the hills of the North-West Frontier Province. Local rain has fallen in Lower Burma with few falls in Assam, Bengal and South-east Madras. The chief amounts are:—Tavoy three quarters of an inch, Rangoon, Dhubri, Cox's Bazar a half, Jalpaiguri one, Darjeeling, Salem a quarter. The weather is slightly disturbed off the Circars coast.

Forecast:—Extension in Kashmir and Upper Burma.

"Granite State," another big steamer of the United States Shipping Board is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 26th instant with passengers. She is expected to leave on 1st June. (A. P.)

The Board of Revenue is requested by the Madras Government to take immediate steps for the abolition of the clerical and menial establishments in the Director's Office (Land Record Department) and that attached to the Assistant Director of Land Records and of superior posts of Land Records Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar and assistant Tahsildar with clerical and menial establishment attached to them. The board is further requested to submit to Government proposals for carrying on work of maintenance under the altered conditions.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTEE.

(Thursday, May 12.)

Mr J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, C.D., is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. S. D. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Central Division, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough on full average salary for one month with effect from 1st May 1921.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory is appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. G. Covernton, C.I.E., or pending further orders.

Mr. K. S. Vakil has been confirmed in his present appointment of Inspector of Training Schools, Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 2nd December 1920.

Mr. R. S. Cree Brown in appointed as Principal, College of Engineering, Poona, vice Dr. H. N. Allen, retired, in addition to his duties as Professor of Structural Design.

The following promotions and appointments, have been made with effect from the 10th March 1921, vice Mr. Jethalal Chimanlal Swaminarayan, resigned:—

Mr. Bhanushankar Dhanji Audich, Lecturer in Mathematics, College of Engineering, Poona, on Rs. 250 per mensem, to be promoted to Rs. 300 per mensem.

Mr. Raghunath Dhondadeo Karve, Assistant Profesor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona, on Rs. 200 per mensem, to be Professor of Mathematics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 250 per mensem.

Mr. Vaman Mukund Gaitonde to be, on relief, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona, on Rs. 200 per mensem, vice Mr. R. D. Karve.

The following appointments have been made for a term of one year with effect from the 1st May 1921:—

Mr. J. D. Dhruv, M.S., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, vice Mr B. R. Patharkar, M.B.B.S.

Mr. S. K. Contractor, M.D., to be Honorary Physician, J. J. Hospital, vice Mr. A. J. Noronha, M.D.

Mr. R. C. Lam, M.B.B.S., to be Honorary Assistant Physician, J. J. Hospital, vice Mr R. D. Chinoy, M.D.

Mr. A. X. Moraes, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, vice Mr. Burjorji Edalji Vachha, L.C.E., Superintending Engineer, temporary, proceeding on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. G. B. Fritchley, who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Architect, assumed charge of his duties with effect from the 21st January 1921.

The Governor, with the concurrence of his Ministers, is pleased to promote Mr. Himatlal Bapulal Parikh, L.C.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer, with effect from the 29th March, 1921.

BRITISH-AUSTRIAN CLAIMS

HOW SETTLED THEM

The following Press Communique is issued by the Government of India (Dept. of Commerce)

The Indian Treaty of Peace (Austria Order 1921, to give effect to certain sections of the Treaty of Peace with Austria was published in the Gazette of India dated 12th March, 1921.

In pursuance of Section 1 (i) of this Order the Governor-General in Council has established a Local Clearing Office at the headquarters of the Government of India for the settlement of outstanding debts and claims between British and Austrian nationals in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of St. Germian-en-Laye and has appointed Mr. B. S. Kisch, I.C.S., Controller, Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) for Germany as administrator thereof.

Attention is invited to the following matters provided for in the Treaty and Order.

It is unlawful for any person to pay or accept payment of any enemy debt except where recovery thereof in a Court of Laws is allowed by the Order otherwise than through or by the leave of the Local Clearing Office or the Clearing Office established in the United Kingdom, and no person interested in such debt as debtor or creditor shall have any communications with any other person interested therein as creditor or debtor except through or by the leave of such offices. (Section 1 (ii) of the Order.)

All creditors of Austrian nationals must give notice to the Local Clearing Office of debts due to them before the 23rd October 1921. (Paragraph 5 of the Annex to Article 248 of the Treaty.)

All property, rights and interests within India belonging to nationals of the former Austrian Empire on 10th July, 1920, and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealing therewith are charged with the payment of certain claims of British nationals, including claims in respect of debts due to them by Austrian nationals. [Section 1 (ix) of the Order.]

No person shall, without the consent of the administrator, acting under the general directions of the Governor-General in Council, transfer, part with or otherwise deal in any property rights or interests subject to the charge; and person who contravenes this provision shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine or with both. [Section 1 (x) (b) of the Order.]

Every person owning or having the control or management of any property, rights or interests in India subject to the charge (including where the property, rights or interests consists of shares, stocks or other securities issued by a company, municipal authority or other body, or any right or interest therein, such company, authority or body) shall, unless particulars thereof have already been furnished to the Custodian in accordance with the Indian Enemy Trading Acts 1915-16 within two months from the date of the making of this Order by notice in writing communicate the fact to the administrator and shall furnished the Administrator with such particulars in relation thereto as the Administrator may require, and if any person fails to do so or furnishes any false information he shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to fine. (Section 1 (x) (i) of the Order.)

If any person called upon to pay any money or to transfer or otherwise to deal with any property, right or interest has reason to suspect that the same is subject to such charge as aforesaid he shall before paying, transfering or dealing with the same report the matter to the Administrator and shall comply with any directions that the administrator may give with respect thereto. (Section 1 (x) (b) of the Order.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 12.

S.S. Chanda, Cunningham London.
S.S. Sturmfels, Sacken, Hamburg.
S.S. Sunfield, Cutchesen, Durban.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S.S. Kumeric, Burch, Calcutta.
S.S. Trelevan, McLaren, Calcutta.
S.S. Plassy, Clarkes, China and Japan.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Havildar for Calcutta.
Steamer Wakasa Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Karagola for Durban, etc.
Steamer Ridderkerk ror Hamburg.

S.S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chanda, 4,029 tons, Captain F. G. Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S.S. Sturmfels:—The W. & A. Graham Coy.'s Sturmfels, 3,833 tons, Captain H. F. Sacken, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Sunfield:—The steamer Sunfield, 1,869 tons, Captain M. H. Cutchesen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Kumeric:—The W. & A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Kumeroc, 4,006 tons, Captain H. S. Burch, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Plassy:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s China and Japan mail steamer Plassey, 4,876 tons, Captain H. W. A. Clarke, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China and Japan Ports, with mails, a general cargo and 7 passengers.

IMPORTS.

May 12.

S.S. Neldera for London:—75 cwt. khismis, Kalyandass & Co.

S.S. Neldera for Marselles:—15 cases garnet, Govindjee Madhowjee.

S.S. City of Genoa for Liverpool:—50 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 1,500 cwt. linseed cakes, Kulkarni Lele & Co.; 3,000 cwt. groundnut cakes, Kulkarni Lele & Co., 54 bales wool, N. Girdharilal & Co.

S.S. City of Poona for Liverpool:—43 bales wool, Forbes F. Campbell & Co.

S.S. Indus Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

S.S. Indus Maru for Moji:—450 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

S.S. Indus Maru for Yakoachi:—300 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

S.S. Indus Maru for Yakohama:—250 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

S.S. Dunera for Hongkong:—4 cwt. Cambay stones, E. Noordin & Co.; 50 bales cotton-twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

S.S. Dunera for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton R. D. Tata & Co.

S.S. Kasaro Maru for Kobe:—4 bales flannel, N. M. K. Kaisha & Co.

S.S. Malay Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

S.S. Kashu Maru:—1,000 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

A SATISFACTORY YEAR'S WORKING

An ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the National at the Wesleyan Hall, Bishopgate London, on Wednesday the 13th April 1921, Mr. Robert, Williamson (Deputy Chairman) presided in the absence of Mr. Campbell (Chairman) owing to ill-health.

The Chairman in the course of his speech in moving the adoption of the report observed:—

"We are able to place before you a statement of the Bank's affairs which I hope you will regard as quite satisfactory. The first points to which I should draw your attention are the increase in our paid-up capital and our Reserve Fund. By reason of the issue of new shares the former now stands at £2,000,000, and the latter increased to the extent of £300,000 by the premium thereon and by a further sum of £200,000 from the profits of last year, if agreed to by you to-day, will be raised to £2,500,000.

Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the new capital of £500,000 and premium of £300,000 to 31st December last has been paid, and almost immediately now the new shares will be quoted on the Stock Exchange pari passu with the old, and will rank for dividend as from 1st January last.

EXCHANGE.

Mr. Williamson proceeded:

"Since the Chairman spoke to you a year ago of the recommendations made by the Commission on Currency to fix the price of the rupee at 2s. or 10 rupees to the sovereign, great changes with violent fluctuations have taken place in every quarter, and as regards India in particular we have witnessed a very heavy fall in the value of the rupee. The endeavours of the Committee to solve the Indian problem have been quite the reverse of the success that many people anticipated, whilst the efforts of the Government to support and make effective the new scheme by selling on the 2s. gold basis—and from June, 1920, when the basis of the rupee was changed to 2s. sterling—"Reverse Councils" to the extent of over 50 millions of their sterling resources have been a conspicuous failure, and were some months ago abandoned.

With regard to our prospects for the current year it is not possible for me to paint them as brilliant. The volume of our business for the time being is small. The slump that has taken place in prices, the greatly diminished export trade of the country in bulk as well as in value, and the still unsettled position in nearly all the continental markets which in pre-war years were good customers for Indian produce, have combined to bring about the prevailing slackness. With the exercise of some little patience these troubles will be solved.

But in respect to finding employment for our funds we are experiencing no difficulty, and our hope is—that a year hence you will have no cause to complain of the results of our work. (Applause.) In any case I would like to assure you that we shall spare no effort to attain success."

The Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1920, was adopted, and a dividend for the six months to December 31st, 1920, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum free of income tax was sanctioned.

SPINNING AT WADHWAN.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

WADHWAN.

Yesterday Wadhwan Comp witnessed the beginning of a sound practical work in Swadeshi. Mr. Shivlal Nimji of Bombay now residing here opened a Swadeshi Store. Only the cost price is to be charged. All management expenses shall be borne by the founder and friends. He also supplies money to open spinning centres. A strong committee of workers is doing vigorous propaganda of spinning wheels.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Western India Football Association: General Meeting at Green's Restaurant, 6-30 p.m.

I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M
Punjab mail	17	0		0
Calcutta Mail (via Jabbulpore)	18	15		0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8	9		30
Madras Mail	8	40		15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12	0	14	15
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	21	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in full cases:—

	Arrivals	Departure
Bombay–Peshawar Mail	4 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20*
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

*N TE.—"The Down Gujarat Mail does no stop at Grant Road."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

From thee 15th instant deferred Telegrams, in plain language, may be accepted for Siam, via Moulmein or Madras Saigon, at half ordinary rates.

BRAHMIN SABHA.

Under the auspicies of the Brahmin Sabha a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. P. Khadilkar at 6-30 p.m., to-day, at the Commercial Museum Hall, Charni Road, Girgaum.

F. WARD BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Paralkar is standing as a candidate for the F. Ward, Municipal Bye-Election to be held on the 24th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Plassy will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m., to-day.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE

A meeting of the Housing Association will be held at 6 p.m. to-day, at the Bombay City Improvement Trust Hall, when Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster will deliver his 4th lecture on the Working of the Bombay Rent Acts. The meeting is open to the public.

THE BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

Mr. David A. Gair, President of the Bombay Zionist Association has appointed Mr. S. H. Nooriel to work jointly with him in appealing to the public for funds, and in looking to the welfare of the Jewish refugees at present in Bombay.

(DADAR) DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of all the members of Bombay "G" Ward Dist. Congress Committee will be held at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Sunday, the 15th instant at Kirtikar's Wadi, opp. to Kastoorchand Mills, Dadar, to frame the rules of the Dist. Congress Committee and appoint office bearers.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The annual gathering of the Tardeo Centre of the Social Service League, Bombay was celebrated on Sunday last in the Petit Mill New Compound, Tardeo when Mr. C. D. Dandy, Manager of the Manekji Petit Mill presided. These successful students in the annual Examinations were given prizes at the hands of the President

BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

San Remo Day and the first anniversary of the inauguration of the Bombay Zionist Association will be celebrated at 8-30 p.m. to-morrow at Sir Jacob Sassoon's. School Hall. The programme will comprise of addresses comic acts, dancing and light refreshments.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Association will be held on 15th May 1921 at 3 p.m. in Premabhai Hall (Ahmedabad) to adopt the annual report and to elect office bearers and the members of the Central Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Irrigated crops are in fair condition. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals, Broach, Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Panch Mahals, Broach, Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is generally deficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar, West Khandesh Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur where it is deteriorating. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	62 to 70
Gujarat	50 to 68
Konkan	24 to 53
Deccan	58 to 77
Karnatak	58 to 68

PATHAN MURDERER EXECUTED.

In compliance with the order of the High Court, Mahomed Akram Mahomed Aga, the Pathan, who stabbed six persons at Sheikmemon Street, in February last, was hanged by the rope yesterday morning at the Umarkhadi jail

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged.

"CHAUFFEUR OF DUKE OF CONNAUGHT."

DARING IMPOSTER CONVICTED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveria at the Mazagaon Police Court, Mujahussein Mahomedali, alias Ahmedally a motor mechanic was charged by Inspector Hulse, with cheating Ahmedbhai Hashimbhai on consecutive days, ending at Delhi, in respect of Rs. 6,000.

It appeared that on the 27th of January, last, the accused came to the complainant and told him that he had two Government motor cars at his disposal for sale and gave colour to his statement by adding that he had been a driver in the employ of Lord Hardinge and that he was now working as a motor engineer at the Government House, Bombay. Thereafter, on February 6th, he again came to the complainant and took him to Walkeshwar in the complainant's own car. There the accused took the complainant, his driver and a motor mechanic who accompanied the complainant, into a bunglow. But on the complainant pointing out that that was not the Government House, accused said that the Governor's Secretary was occupying the bunglow and that he was in charge of the sale of the cars. Two motor cars, bearing Government marks on them, were shown to the complainant and the accused said that he would purchase both the cars for Rs. 6,000, and then pass the receipt over to him (complainant) for a commission of Rs. 400. The complainant, agreed to the bargain and paid Rs. 1,000, to the accused as earnest money and a few days later when he asked for a receipt for the money, the accused replied that the Secretary was a big man and that unless the balance of Rs. 5,000 was paid in full payment of the price, he would not pass a receipt. Thereupon the complainant procured a Marwadi financier and managed to pay the balance of Rs. 5,000, to the accused. The accused left the complainant saying he would bring the two cars and the Secretary's receipt the next morning. But as he did not turn up as promised, the complainant grew suspicious and began making enquiries about him and the next day found him sleeping in his (complainant's) chauffeur's room at Bhendi Bagar. The accused then stated that he was engaged as a chauffeur to H. R. H. the Duke of Cannaught who was then in Bombay and that the cars would not be available till February 28.

The accused never appeared after that whereupon the complainant reported the matter to the police who arrested him at Delhi on March 4th, and recovered Rs. 3,058, in cash.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy and offered to make good the complainant's loss.

His Worship convicted the accused and taking into consideration that he had been in custody for two months and that he had made good the loss to the complainant, sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo three month's hard labour.

Mr. Haig, Barat-Law, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Asad Barat-Law with Mr. Mahale, pleader, defended the accused.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WIFE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Monanial Hiraj, a Hindu mason employed in the Colaba Land and Mill Company and residing in the mill premises at Colaba, with committing the murder of his wife Muloobai, aged 22 years by striking with a slab of stone on her head.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution.

Inspector Guider deposed that towards the end of February last the accused made a complaint to him that two men had abducted his wife. Subsequently he had the two men arrested but they were both acquitted after two trials in the High Court. Thereafter, the wife of the accused went and lived with them. Thereupon, the accused came to him and complained that his wife was going out every night to one of those two men. On the 7th of May last the accused made a statement to Sub-Inspector Satam, in consequence of which he went to the room of the accused, which was opened in the presence of a punch. The wife of the accused was found lying in a pool of blood and in an unconscious state. Thereupon, she was immediately being removed to the G. T. Hospital, but she died on the way.

After the evidence was recorded the accused was commited to stand his trial at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions. Thereupon, the accused refused to make any statement and said that he would like to engage Mr. Binning Barat-Law to defend him at the High Court at the expense of the Government.

HOW HE RAN AWAY WITH GOLD ORNAMENTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chand charged Dattoo, alias Sadoo Babaji Sinde, with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments etc. valued at Rs. 946, belonging to one Mr. Vithaldas Ganlamchand.

The facts of the case are that early in January 1920 the complainant arrived in Bombay from upcountry. On meeting the accused, the latter told him that he came from the same part of the country. In the same building at Lalwadi, Parel, they both lived together. When the complainant desired to go back to his country on the 12th of January last, he entrusted the accused with a box containing the valuables and asked him to accompany some coolies carrying his luggage to the railway station. When they reached the junction of a road, the accused disappeared with the box. He at once brought the matter to the notice of the Police, who subsequently arrested the accused in the Kurundivad State.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

JUVENILE GETS 10 STRIPES FOR THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ginder, charged Manlabax Currimbux, a Mohomedan boy aged 11 years, with the theft as a servant of three Currency Notes of Rs. 10 each belonging to his master Mr. E. J. Worthington residing in Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder.

The facts of the case are on the 5th instant the complainant after drawing his pay, put the money in a drawn and locked it. On the 10th instant, he found the three currency notes of the above value missing, and asked the accused to give an exclanation about the matter. He, thereupon, handed the accused over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to receive 10 stripes on his hand.

HOLIDAY FOR NATIONAL WORK.

A PLEADER'S APPEAL.

L. Duni Chand Vakil, General Secretary, District Congress Committee, writes from Ambala:—

After all I have overcome the struggle that had been going on in my mind for some months and decided to take six months holiday for National Work. Messrs. Tara Chand, Dip Chand, Pandit Shabzada Ram asd myself have suspended practice from 1st May to 31st October 1921. I have been extremely lucky to have three comrades in L. Dip Chand Vakil, a most high souled, patriotic and energetic young-man, L. Tara Chand, Vakil, Senior Vice-President, Municipal Committee, a most unassuming, guileless and noble minded gentleman and Pt. Shahzada Ram, ex-Government Pleader, a veteran Congressman and senior most member of the Bar. I soon expect other valuable acquisitions to the ranks of whole time National Workers. Messrs. Nand Kishore and Atma Ram have promised each a hundred rupees a month from 1st May 1921 and L. Badri Pershad Aggarwal, one-fourth of his income and Syed Ghulam Baik who was recently a Public Prosecutor and is now a leading member of the Bar has consecrated one full week every month and promised substantial monetary help. Several other members of the Bar are expected to render substantial help and on the whole I find the real nationalist's spirit pervading nearly all ranks of the Amballa Bar and this gives me great hope and strength.

Perhaps it will not be out of place to state here the reasons that have led us to take this step, the course of action that we shall follow, the line of work that we shall adopt and the territorial sphere to which we would extend our activities during the next six months.

REASONS FOR THE STEP.

It is the belief which amounts to religious conviction in the potentiality, destiny and success of the great movement of the day, that is to a great extent responsible for the step we have taken. Nothing has appealed to our mind so much as its phase of non-violence and we are grimly determind to keep the sacred movement non-violent in action, in word and even in thought. The lawyers have played an important part in the development of the peresent National-movement so far and we strongly believe that they are preeminently fit to control and guide the movement. They would be betraying the people whose salt they have eaten if they don't come out to serve them at this most critical stage of national struggle. In the words of Mahatma Gandhi the lawyers are as a class calculating, slow and cautious people but even he does not deny them the position which is eminently theirs of directing the energies of the people into proper channels. Sufficient water has flowed under the brigades since the movement was started and even the most calculated of the calculated, and most cautious of the cautious should open his eyes and enter the holy struggle with the holiest intention to keep it pure and undefiled.

THE LINE OF WORK.

It is hardly necessary to dilate on this theme, the Indian National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi have given a cut and dry plan for adoption by the country, but would not give an offence to any body, but at the same time shall not swerve an inch from the path of duty. We would assure all those who might care to watch our movements that we will be the inveterate enemies of every thing mean, unscrupulous or dishonourable and we would appeal to them in the name of fairness not to play foul with us and the people. We shall try to stop litigation, prevent crime, create sense of moral courage, righteousness, truthfulness and patriotism, among people, organise Congress Committees, collect funds and in fact do every thing that would bring the promised land of Swarajya by all legitimate and peaceful means.—The Tribune."

AMENITIES IN TEA PLANTATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

At the High Court to-day Justices Tersnon and Suhrawary disposed of rule issued on behalf of Dr. Girish Chunder Dey calling upon the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar and N. H. Handyside to show cause why order discharging Handyside should not be set aside. The petitioner was employed as doctor in a Bikrampur tea garden in Cachar District, of which Handyside was manager. The latter asked the doctor to look after an additional garden but the doctor refuse to do so unless his pay was increased. It was alleged that the following day Handyside, with some coolies, entered the house of the doctor and removed a box of medicine. The doctor protested and it was said he was assaulted by Handyside and his men. Handyside was prosecuted before Deputy Commisioner of Cachar who discharged the accused holding no offence had been disclosed.

The sessions Judge being moved a further enquiry into complaint was made. The case again came up before the same Deputy Commissioner but the prosecution wanted to transfer it to some other court. As this was refused, the prosecution refused to produce any evidence and again accused was discharged.

The petitioner then moved the High Court and obtained the present rule. It was pointed out that before the rule was served Handyside had left for England. Their Lordships discharged the rule but gave permission to petitioner to make a fresh application to consider the case against Handyside after his return from England.

During March, 51 companies were registered with authorised capital of Rs. 268 lakhs as against 91 companies and capital of Rs. 875 lakhs for same period last year. Bengal contributed Rs. 157 lakhs and Bombay Rs. 61 lakhs. For twelve months from April 1920 to March 1921, 965 companies were registered with an authorised capital of 146 crores.

ASSAM'S RESPONSE TO N. C. O.

ADVANCE OF TEMPERANCE.

AWAKENING IN GARDEN "COOLIES."

The following report of the progress of Non-Cooperation in Assam is submitted by Mr. N. C. Bardalli Member All-India Congress Committee.

SUSPENSION OF PRACTICE BY LAWYERS.

The following Lawyers have suspended their practice already, and more are expected to follow shortly:—

1. Srijut Kumudram Bora; 2. Srijut Topeswar Sarma; 3. Srijut Chandranath Sarma; 4. Srijut Nabinchandra Bardaloi; 5. Srijut Devendronath Ujir; 6. Srijut Moulvie Md Toyabulla; 7. Srijut Kalipresad Borooah; 8. Shijut Krisnachandra Borooah; 9. Srijut Krisnanath Sarma, 10. Surijut Durgaprosald Borthakur; 11. Srijut Dhaniram Taluqdar; 12. Srijut Jagannath prosad Das; 13. Srijut Syam Chandra Das; 14. Srijut Gonesh Chandra Dutt; 15. Srijut Jogesh Chandra Gohain; 16. Srijut Lakheswar Borooah; 17. Srijut Gopinath Bardaloi.

Mr. T. R. Phookan, Bar-at-Law, has resigned his appointment as professor of Law in the Government Law College in obedience to his country's call. Two Sub-Deputy Collectors, Srijut Hariprashad Das and Mauliv Syed Shaikhul Mushaik Chisti have also resigned their posts.

About half a dozen teachers of Government schools have already resigned, and some Government ministerial officers seriously thinking of resigning their posts.

VILLAGE PUNCHAYETS.

About 300 village punchayets have been formed in the Kamrup District. About 200 have been formed in the Darrang District. Exact numbers are not yet known but the District Congress Committees of Jorhat, Sibsagar, Debrugarh and Nowgong are also establishing village punchayets in the sample of those at Darrang and Kamrup rapidly.

SWADESHI.

People have taken to Charka and to swadeshi yarn, specially in the Kamrup District. The local dealers are very anixous to import swadeshi yarns and swadeshi cloth as foreign goods are not in demand just now.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

Congress Committees are new to this Province, hence it is taking a great deal of time to make the people understand the significance of it. Dirtrict Congress Committees have already been formed at the headquarters of each District and efforts are being made to elect members for the Provincial Congress Committee. Each District has been divided into ten to twenty centres and volunteers and their captains have been deputed to enrol members for the Congress Committees and to raise money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Charka is the principal item of propaganda.

TEMPERANCE.

This Province has made remarkable progress in this direction. Cigarettes have become quite rare in the whole Province, only Europeans, Eurasians, Anglicised Indians, Goorkhas and College boys who have struck to their colleges smoking them. A brand of cigarettes called the "Gandhi' cigarettes are deluding people to that habit again.

DRINKS.

Even sweepers are giving up their drinking habits. The mahaldars all over the Province are new petitioning the Government to allow them to surrender their licenses. Most of these men are on the verge of ruin.

GANIA.

This evil has also so much decreased that in many places lessees have surrendered their Leases.

OPIUM.

The fair face of Assam has been blackened by this poison. In Upper Assam even tender children smoke opium. No ceremony was possible without supplying the guests with liberal doses of opium with th result that this race has dwindled in their manhood. Thanks to this movement and to the sacred name of the *Mahatma* that the Assamese race has at last mustered courage to fight with this evil. The sale of opium has considerably decreased and within these few months people have learnt to hate people who are the slaves of this habit.

REPRESSION.

Owing to the nervousness of the Commissioner Assam Valley Districts sporadic efforts of District Officers to stop meetings and processions are noticeable here and there. 7 boys were arrested at Nowgong under section 379 I. P. C. because they induced an old women to throw away some opium which she possessed. The old woman never complained. But after a month of the occurrence the Superintendant (A Bengalee to boot) made his Assamese Inspector fish out this matter and took an *Ejahar* from the old woman. The 7 boys were arrested and taken in handcuffs to the town where bail was refused by the District Magistrate and the boys sufferred great hardships in the *Hajat* for 5 days. They were again handcuffed and brought to the Jagi Road station by train for trial. This was too much for the School boys who seeing their comrades being subjected to this sort of ignominy, because they did something selflessly for the uplift their country, shouted *Bande Mataramand*. About 300 boys of the Nowgong High school walked out of their classes. Three teachers also spontaneously joined them. They all marched in a body to Jagi Road and then the accused were let off on bail. After the prosecution had closed they garlanded the boys amidst deafening shouts of *Bande Mataram* and *Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai*. The case is still *sub-judice*. I was at Jorhat at that time. I was surprised to find a great deal of disappointment amongst the Jorhat workers because the honeur of suffering for the country's cause fell to the lot of the Nowgong boys first. Their wishes however were soon fulfilled. Complete *har al* was observed the next day. Mr. Friel the District Magistrate hastily convened a meeting of the managing Committee and whipped four boys because they took prominent part in this *hartal* affair. The Jorhat Government High school at once struck. Although the wise Jorhat guardians are driving their grown up boys like cattle into their schools and colleges the boys are thoroughly disgusted and these wise men of the East basking in official favour will lose their country's respect as well as the respect of their children for ever.

THE TEA GARDEN "COOLIES."

At last the frightened, unmanned "coolies" seem to have realised their position. They are now impatient of their lot. They are made to work on Rs. 6 a month. They are given such rice by the Marwari *Banias* with the connivance of the Tea garden Baboos as could not be eaten even by cattle. Out of Rs. 6 they barely get Rs. 2/8 per month due to deductions. These people are growing restless and strikes are taking place here and there. Had it not been for the Non-Cooperation preachers, who are lecturing to them not to be violent things would have taken serious proportions. The Government as usual instead of removing the root cause are parading soldiers to frighten them and are issuing orders on N. C. O. workers not to lecture in "Coolie" centres.

Assam Valley badly requires the presence of the *Mahatma*ji or else everything ma collapse before official repressions and th hostilities of Indian bureaucrats.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BROWN SUGAR.

The Warwick Comedy Company which has just come here from Calcutta, opened its season by giving a performance of "Brown Sugar", a play by Lady Arthur Lever, which was a great success on the London stage. The "Brown Sugar", as you, of course, know is unrefined sugar unlike white sugar. One Stella Dear, a singer, attracts and marries Lord Sloane and as Lady Sloane she is called "Brown Sugar" by her new artistocratic relatives. She does not know how to talk or act in their manner, and so, one Mrs. Cunningham is engaged by her mother-in-law, Lady Knightsbridge to teach her proper manners. But then it is impossible for Stella to learn them, because, she is so hopelessly natural and frank! But in spite of her lack of good breeding, Lady Sloane possesses a good heart, and so, she gets a cheque for a thousand pounds from her husband in order to help the Hon. Archibald Wentworth, her brother-in-law, to clear his debts. But as she does not tell anyone why she has taken that sum, she is misunderstood and suspected. But the truth is out at last and the whole family runs after Stella, who has gone to the theatre manager (to be taken up by him again as a singer) and apologizes to her for misunderstanding her. The new contract between her and the manager was signed, but after a little talk, the manager generously tears up the agreement and lets Stella return to her husband.

The whole show was very well got up—the furniture, the dresses and all were charming. And the acting was in keeping with them. Mr. Wheatley as the Earl of Knightsbridge looked a gay, old dog. Miss Lena Flowerdew as Lady Knightsbridge was magnificently aristocratic. Miss Clark as Stella was blithe and debonnair. Her acting was so spontaneous that we could not help being struck by it.

Miss Gordart as Lady Honoria really looked the mean creature that she represented. The others also played their parts creditably. The house was well filled, and we hope, it will be so on all succeeding nights also. But at the same time, we hope, the plays will end before and not after midnight.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 12.

The Karachi freight market has no material change. There has been slightly more enquiry for tonnage this week and some four thousand tons in all have been booked.

Antwerp, in May—one hundred twenty-five tons of seeds at eighteen shillings nine pence and hundred tons of cotton at twenty shillings; in July—thousand tons seeds cotton at twenty shillings.

Trieste, in June—five hundred tons of cotton at twenty-one shillings three pence.

Marseilles, in June—thousand tons of seeds cotton at twenty-five shillings.

Liverpool, in May—seventy-five tons seeds of cotton at twenty shillings.

Hull, in May—seven hundred fifty tons seeds of cotton at twenty-one shillings, three pence.

London, in May—two hundred and fifty tons seeds of cotton at eighteen shillings nine pence.

Port Said, in May—two hundred tons four at twenty shillings.

Wheat charter frankenfels, May 1, pp. United Kingdom twenty shillings.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At the office of Sir Jamsethji Jeejeebhai Bart in Fort, Bombay, a triennial general meeting of the Indian Education Society, Dadar, Bombay, was held on Tuesday, last when the Report on the working of the Society together with the Auditor's Report was adopted. The new Chairman, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhai, before putting the proposal of the adoption of the report to the meeting observed that the Society's Fund showed a satisfactory increase of Rs. 20,000, over the last year's the total sum amounting to Rs. 42,615. He congratulated the Society on the work done by the staff of the King George English School which was proud of having 700 students on its rolls during the year under review, and remarked that the Girls School also showed a satisfactory progress.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

A CONTROVERSY AVOIDED.

POLICY FOR FOOTPATHS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, when the greater portion of the time was spent in discussing the water shortage and then the question of the appointment of the Superintendent of Infectious Diseases Hospital was taken into consideration. Dr. Patel was the candidate chosen by the Committee, but it was decided that Dr. Choksy, the present incumbent, should be continued in the post for some time and that he should hand over the charge when it was convenient to both Dr. Patel and him.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Corporation considered the report of the Medical Relief Committee regarding the appointment of a Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital. The Committee had recommended the appointment of Dr. P. T. Patel, M.D., M.R.C.P., etc., to the post which carried a salary of Rs. 1,000.

Dr. Vicgas moved that the report be adopted.

Dr. D. B. Master said Dr. Choksy should be given an extension of one year and kept in his post. He accordingly moved an amendment that the report be adopted and that Dr. Choksy be retained for another year.

Dr. Cursetji seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said legally the appointment vested in the Commissioner and he could have appointed the man he liked. He, however, had arranged to come to an agreement with both Dr. Choksy and Dr. Patel, whereby the former would be able to hand over the charge of the hospital to the latter at a time suitable to both. He thought that was the best thing they could do.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said although he agreed that Dr. Choksy was a very capable man he had persuaded the Committee not to appoint him again; therefore his appointment has not discussed at all in the Committee and he repudiated Dr. Cursetji's assertion that there was a combination against Dr. Choksy. He appealed to Dr. Master to withdraw the amendment and not compel him to say anything against such a distinguished Municipal servant; many of those matters were known to the members and he did not want to rake up a controversy.

The Commissioner said it was desirable that both Drs. Choksy and Patel should be associated with each other for some time, and he would see that was done.

Dr. Master then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Cowasji thanked Dr. Choksy for the great services he had rendered to the Corporation.

The proposition was carried.

FOOTPATHS IN THE CITY.

Mr. N. M. Joshi proposed:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report—(a) How much portion of the total length of the roads and streets in the City is provided with footpaths (1) on both sides, and (2) on one side only; (b) Whether it is desirable, and if so, feasible, to expedite the work of providing footpaths on those roads and streets which are not so provided and to frame a definite programme for completing this work within a definite and shortest possible period; (c) Whether it is desirable to lay down a policy that a road or street having some fixed measure of breadth should have a footpath either on one side or on both sides."

The question of footpaths in these days, said Mr. Joshi, of motor cars had become very important. The number of accidents was increasing very rapidly, and owing to the narrowness some of the roads it was very difficult to walk in some of them. He wanted the Commissioner to report on the idea as to the total length of footpaths compared with the total length of the roads and streets; what was the average length and breadth of the footpaths and to formulate a policy as to within how many years all the roads and streets in the city would have footpaths either on one side or on both sides; also to formulate a policy as what should be the breadth of the road which should have a footpath either on one side or on both sides.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded and the proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SIRSI COOPERATIVE BANK LTD.

The 8th annual general meeting of the Sirsi Urban Cooperative Credit Bank, Ltd. was held at the Mitra Samaj Hall, Sirsi, on the 8th instant, Mr. V. S. Nilkund being in the chair. The report on the working of the society for the year ending 31st, March, 1921 stated as follows:—The number of members has risen from 626 to 795 and Working Capital from Rs. 1,02,278-12-0 to Rs. 1,52,373-4-1. Deposits have during the year under report increased from Rs. 76,168-12-0 to Rs. 1,06,112-7-1 and Share Capital from Rs. 19,950 to Rs. 22,025.

The Net Profits of the year including Rs. 1-10-9, brought forward from the last year's account viz. Rs. 4,322-11-0 are distributed as follows:—To dividend at 9 per cent, Rs. 1,858-2-6 to Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,493-0-0; to Building Fund, Rs. 550 to Education Fund, Rs. 250; to Bonus to Staff, Rs. 129. The Balance of Rs. 51-8-6 is carried forward to next year's account.

The society is classed "A" in last audit.

BANK GODOWN BROKEN INTO.

Between 6 p.m. on the 9th instant and the morning of the 10th instant, a godown belonging to the Central Bank of India, situated at Mandvi was broken into and Cottons valued at Rs. 5,100, was stolen. Entrance into the godown was effected by removing the glass sky light.

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Friday, May 13, 1921.

IMPERIAL BENEFITS!

For the benefit of H. H. the Rao of Cutch and his colleague in the task of "representing" India at the Imperial Conference, we have already voiced the sentiments of the people on one of the most vital issues of national and Imperial politics. We do not believe that on the question of the size and strength of the Indian Army as well as on its objects and aims any two self-respecting Indians could think differently. We know, of course, that on this as on other important national issues the Government are not with us. The task of our "representatives" will be difficult in proportion as their allegiance is divided, as their unity and solidarity are undermined. But in proportion as their mission is delicate must they be prepared to meet with public repudiation of their "representations" if they fail to explain and insist upon the Indian point of view on such vital questions. And lest they plead ignorance of public opinion on such outstanding issues, we shall to-day place before our "representative." before he leaves the shores of India to-morrow, another of the vital problems of Imperial politics, on which there is a grave danger of India's interests being ignored if our "representatives" are not sufficiently strong to fight and win. Ever since the *coup d'etat* of the late Mr. Chamberlain in the summer of 1903, a growing school of English politicians has been preaching a recantation of the once fashionable doctrine of Free Trade. They were frightened by the industrial strides of America and Germany, who set at nought every axiom of economics as taught by the Manchester School, and begun utilising their vast and varied Empire for the benefit of the dominant partner. They have suggested in consequence the brand new idea of Imperial Preference, or such a manipulation of the customs tariffs of the Empire as would consider Imperial interests before individual profit. But the self-governing Dominions, anxious as they were for British connection and protection of the English navy, were yet opposed to any scheme which would help the English manufacturer to throttle their nascent industries, and break up the high standard of living which they had built up by a wall of Protection. Imperial Preference was, therefore, a still-born child before the war. The interests involved in any practical proposal for preference were mutually so antagonistic that uniform manipulation of the tariffs was out of the question. Since the war the problem has become still more complicated by considerations of the interests of the Allies along with those of the Empire. not to mention the extravagant scheme of reparations from Germany for the benefit of France and Belgium.

From the Indian stand-point no scheme of Imperial Preference seems likely to prove acceptable, and our "representatives" must, therefore, make it perfectly clear to the delegates of the Empire the principles on which India desires her fiscal policy to be based. We have a long list of injuries received on account of the unpardonable selfishness of the British industrialists and the colonial exclusionists. They have prevented us from developing the one great industry which threatened to compete with the English wares in the Indian market. They have prevented us from taking advantage of the untried resources of new lands, except on conditions which, if accepted, would have degraded us to the level of brutes. In 1903 the Government of Lord Curzon pronounced unanimously and absolutely against any scheme of Imperial Preference, as they felt convinced India had nothing to gain any everything to lose by such arrangement. It is true, since then the menace to the industrial domination of England has become more acute, and the temper of the governing clique in this country seems to have altered. But the Indian people have no desire to sacrifice their own immediate interests on the altar of the Empire, which stands to them as symbolic of exploitation. We have no faith in the discredited doctrines of an antiquated school of political economists, who, judging them most charitably, could conceive of no conditions or circumstances except those under which they were themselves living. Every claim of political expediency, every consideration of economic utility, every principle of national efficiency imperatively demand that this country should build up the great industries for which nature seems to have destined her. But leaving out of account any political animus against those members of the British Empire who would not admit the rights of our countrymen as equal citizens of the Empire, or those others who have sought, in the peculiar political conditions of India, their own aggrandisement on strictly economic grounds we cannot consent to any scheme of Imperial Preference which does not recognise the fundamental principle of the Nationalist creed: that India must be free to develop her industries in the best manner she can. The late Mr. Gokhale declared from his place in the Council that rather than be partner in any scheme of Imperial Preference, in which if India was involved she would run every risk of postponing her industrial development infinitely, he would prefer to continue the prevailing system of *laissez faire*.

The character of India's trade precludes any possibility on our part of giving a hearing to the idea of Imperial Preference. We still continue to export chiefly raw material and food-stuffs, not because we have a super-abundance of these, but because we have not yet evolved any machinery to work them up ourselves. The British Empire buys from us considerably, and during the war and on account of the war, the amount and proportion of those purchases have grown appreciably. In 1903-4 we imported from the United Kingdom 66 per cent. of our total imports and from the rest of the British possessions 8 per cent. making nearly three-fourths of our total import trade with the British Empire. In 1918-19 we imported 46 per cent. from the United Kingdom and 12 per cent. from the rest of the British possessions. Against these, the British Empire took only 47 per cent., of which the United Kingdom bought only 25 per cent. of our total exports. The trade of India with foreign countries, like the German Empire before the war, or the Japanese Empire to-day or the United States of America, is growing rapidly. While the last two countries are free from the effects of war-wastage, they must remain excellent customers of India. We cannot, therefore, afford, for mere sentimental reasons, to give protection in our market to British manufacturers, as every scheme of Imperial Preference will demand, in one way or another, in order that we may lose our best customer. Indian consumers may be called upon to pay a higher price, only if Indian industry stands a chance of development as a consequence. Japan and the States are good customers; but they are also the countries against which Indian industry needs very substantial protection. Japan's views in that regard are too well-known to require restatement. But we shall not exclude the cheaper products of the Japanese ingenuity so that we may reserve our markets for the costlier efforts of the British manufacturers. The only principle, therefore, on which, Indian fiscal policy can be and must be recast is that India must reserve to herself the whole of her raw material, and that simultaneously steps be taken to increase manufacture so that the whole of this raw material is finished up in this country, or, in the alternative, so much of it is worked up in this country as would supply the entire Indian demand for that commodity. This would mean a heresy against orthodox finance, as it must involve imposition of duties on exports as well as imports. We can only offer the plea that India's position is radically different and must not be judged by the precedents of other countries. If our still unknown material natural resources are to be fully exploited for the benefit of this country; if our yet undisciplined labour force is to be made to find profitable employment as well as an insurance against the great periodical dread of starvation; if the country is to be spared the spectacle of annual wastage through the economic drain that our present connection with the British Empire and our political dependence upon the United Kingdom involve, there is no alternative for the "representatives" of India but to take up a firm, unbending attitude on this question of material importance, and convince the politicians of the Empire of the bitterness that any scheme of Imperial Preference would arouse in this country, if it is rushed through the local legislatures over the heads and against the wishes of its people.

A COOPERATOR'S DREAM.

With a view, probably, to demonstrate the utility of "cooperation" between officials and non-officials, the Indian Minister of Agriculture and Industries, Bengal, organised a conference, last month, to discuss the lines of work of the three departments in his charge, Industries, Agriculture and Cooperative Societies. A report of the proceedings of the conference is now published and we find a highly ambitious programme outlined by the Minister before the conference and a number of equally comprehensive recommendations made by the conference to the Minister. Dealing with industrial development the Hon. Nawab Ali Chowdhury, the Minister, we learn, suggested the study and development of jute baling on cooperative lines, rice mills, flour mills, oil mills, dairy factories for the manufacture of butter, ghee, cheese, etc., sugar refineries, cotton ginning and spinning, fruit and vegetable preserves, fish curing and manufacture of fish oil and manure, paper-making, tanning, match making soap making, bone crushing, boat building, chemical works, perfumeries and hydro-electricity and agricultural engineering. Mr. Nawab Ali's syllabus of "study and development," it will be seen, is comprehensive enough. The conference, not to be out done in the range of the survey of the field, proposed to Government that they should establish pioneer factories, grant industrial loans, supply machines and tools, arrange with well-established firms for the apprenticeship of students and offer money prizes for new designs of machines and appliances. The entire programme looks satisfactory enough—on paper, but how is Mr. Nawab Ali going to put it into execution? We can ourselves, name some more industrial subjects for "study and development," but unless ways and means are forthcoming to accomplish the task, Mr. Nawab Ali's programme will remain but a pious hope. Does he guarantee that he will secure from the Bengal Government adequate funds to carry out his projects? In the last budget, he was able to spare only Rs. 80,000 for new schemes of agricultural improvement during the year and shall we remind him how it was proposed to be utilised? Rs. 65,000 of it was to go to feed the additional establishment, Rs. 3,000 was for replacing an old microscope, Rs. 7,000 for purchase of seed, etc., and a bare Rs. 5,000 for the establishment of five new farms. We shall wait and see how far Mr. Nawab Ali is able to put into execution the projects of which he dreams.

Notes of the Day.

Indians in East Africa.

If Lord Reading is anxious, as we know his Excellency is, to redeem the reputation of His Majesty's Government for fair-play and fulfilment of pledges, the case of East African Indians furnishes him with an excellent opportunity to exercise his statesmanship. He is fully aware, we hope, of the solemn pledge, given by his predecessor in office, that the Government of India would never accept as just any status for Indians in a Crown Colony or Protectorate short of perfect equality with the other subjects of His Majesty residing in that Colony or Protectorate. Pledges more or less to the same effect have been given from time to time, ever since the outbreak of War, by responsible Ministers and statesmen in Great Britain. And yet, what do our countrymen find to-day in British East Africa and Uganda? A deliberate and undisguised attempt to defraud them of their just rights and to reduce them to a position of practical helotry to a handful of White settlers, many of whom are quite new to the territories. The Indians who have been domiciled there for decades and who have mostly contributed to the development and prosperity of the Colonies are sought to be treated as interlopers and undesirables. In the new constitution of both Kenya Colony and Uganda Protectorate, the franchise is deliberately withheld from them, while in the matter of residential and trading facilities their existing rights are being filched away from them by an active policy of segregation.

Lord Reading's Duty.

In the face of all that Sir E. Northey, the Governor of Kenya Colony has done to uphold the Whites' cause, it was futile to hope that a round-table conference presided over by him would achieve anything. Mr. Jeevanjee's cable has demonstrated fully the impossibility of expecting justice for Indians at the hands of the Whites and the Government of the Colony. Only courageous action on the part of the Government of India and a firm determination on the part of our countrymen to win their just rights and privileges as equal citizens will avail in the situation now facing Indians. The claim of our countrymen to equal franchise, equal residential and trading facilities and ownership of land will never be surrendered by them and it rests with the Government of India to see that these just rights are secured to them. India expects Lord Reading to do his duty by making the strongest possible representations to both His Majesty's Government and the Government of Kenya Colony and by warning them of the consequences of the short-sighted policy which is being pursued in East Africa.

The Anti-Dump Bill.

The Free Trade convictions of Englishmen, like their convictions in some other directions, too, have suffered a rude shock from the War and we see the spectacle of many former redoubtable champions of Free Trade either completely forswearing their life-long convictions or becoming lukewarm in their support of the principle. Even in Manchester, the stronghold of Cobdenism, the breach in the ranks of Free Traders discloses a tendency to widen instead of closing. The appeal to the greed of merchants and manufacturers, which is part and parcel of the programme of "downing" the Germans, has had not a little to do in unsettling the faith of the average Britisher in Free Trade principles. When the cry all round is "woe to the vanquished," the victor hardly stops to examine the nature of his weapons or to reflect whether some of them may not ultimately recoil on himself like a boomerang. Prompted by the greedy and unscrupulous profiteers, the anti-Free Trade clique in the Cabinet has raised the false alarm that the so-called key industries of Great Britain are in imminent danger of being swamped by German competition and the ignorant and unthinking masses are joining in the cry and demanding that the "dumping" of German goods must be stopped. The prevailing unemployment has intensified the demand for vengeance. Thus a highly vitiated atmosphere has been created which leaves little scope for calm reflection on the merits of the controversy. The "Tariff Reform" or "anti-dumping" clique may succeed for a time in jockeying the nation into acceptance of its suicidal programme, but we may be sure that before long the commonsense of the average Britisher—the shopkeeper *par excellence*—will reassert itself.

Mr. Lloyd George's Ways.

The political correspondent of the "New Statesman" writes:—

> After the rehearsal, what of the plot? On the part of the actor-manager, I imagine, a sense of acute apprehension, and, on everybody else's part, of relief at the general signs of shrinking from the long-meditated sequel. Clearly the amount of politicol capital to be xtracted from an officially provoked class-war makes the game not worth the candle.

Even this House of Commons has had the penetration to see as much, but, if its judgment had faltered, the addition of between, 3,000 and 4,000 votes to the Labour poll at Taunton—coming, too, on the very crest of a worked-up anti-industrial crisis—would have confirmed the chilling verdict. It was a grandiose scheme, and the misfire promises to be on a corresponding scale of pathos.

Yet the ground was well prepared. Test the preparations at almost any point and they yield evidence of a carefully brought out plan—first, the strategist's sudden decision to force the issue by accelerating decontrol; next, his oratorical Red Peril interlude designed to create a favourable atmosphere for the explosion itself; then the hurried reconstruction of the Government, as if to avoid the inconvenience of a post-dissolution reshuffle; and, finally, the clearing of the legislative decks lest the fortunes of the struggle should be jeopardised in Free Trade Lancashire by the encumbrances of the anti-dumping and key industries resolutions. If the end is still doubtfully awaited, the reason, as I have indicated, is twofold—the cold and distrustful attitude of the country, and the palpable dismay of the Coalition rank and file.

All this affords an interesting and intructive commentary on the present coal situation in England.

The Neo-Liberals.

Evidently ashamed of being described as "Moderates," some of our politicians have appropriated to themselves the label of "Liberals" and seem to be happy in their new garb. They are mistaken, however, if they imagine that they form a genus apart. Their like can be found in all parts of the world, especially where the people of a country show marked liveliness. A good description of this species is to be found in the last number of the "Atlantic Monthly." In an article entitled "What the War did to the Dictionary," Mr. Simeon Strunsky writes as follows of the "middle of the road man,"—our friend the "Liberal":—

> The Liberal is, historically, the man of timid advances and ready compromises. He is content with much less than half-a-loaf; he will take half of that half, if he can do no better. He insists on knowing where he is going, by contrast with the true radical, who gives himself confidently to the rush of events. If we wish to be quite harsh, we may describe the old-style Liberal as the liniment vendor and poulticer of society, of some use for temporary aches and small bruises, but ridiculously inept in dealing with major diseases. We might go further, and deny to Liberalism any positive influence of its own in social evolution. Liberalism is simply the resultant of two opposite forces, of reaction and revolution. When men have grown weary of Toryism, and have found out to their cost that a lurch to revolution is worse, they seek refuge and rest, for a while, in Liberalism.

We do not suppose most of our Indian "Liberals" will find much to complain in the above description of their species.

Dr. Gour's Bill.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga, one of the "pillars of the State," had some enlightened views to deliver the other day on the subject of Dr. Gour's Hindu Marriage Bill at a meeting of "orthodox" Hindus of Calcutta. The evil from Dr. Gour's Bill, according to the Maharaja, runs to the vitals of Hindu society and "not only threatens but devastates the Hindu Shastras." The Maharaja protested against the interference of the State in social questions. The Maharaja forgets that the proposed legislation is only of a permissive character and no Hindu would be under any obligation, under it, to contract marriages which he does not like. The Maharaja claims freedom for himself and his "orthodox" brethren, but why should he refuse the same liberty to others who may not see eye to eye with the "orthodox" in their interpretation of the Shastras and the necessity or otherwise of blindly observing certain customs? The Maharaja talks of disturbing "our good old customs," but if he reads the history of his community aright he will find that it has survived all the vicissitudes of the past millenniums only because of the wonderful assimilative power latent in it. If the customs of the Hindu society had been of the cast-iron type, as the Maharaja imagines, the society would have gone the way of the Medes and Persians of old. Moreover, it is incorrect to say that inter-caste marriages were unknown to ancient India. The Maharaja and all the rest of the "orthodox" section of Hindus would do well to realise, in the words of the poet, that

> "The old order changeth yielding place to new,
> And God fulfills Himself in many ways,
> Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

An Apology.

In our issue of the 24th of December 1920 we published a letter signed "Abdul Majid Khan, B.A.," under the heading "All India Mohammedan Educational Conference" containing statements which are now shown to us to be false, especially about the time at which the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer reached Lucknow, the reason of his not being able to attend the Conference during the early part of the day and about "all men of distinction" having declined to act as President. It also appears that the writer of the letter has used a fictitious name since he has not come forward, and we (the Editor and Joint Editor) offer an unqualified apology to the Hon. Khan Bahadur Haroon Jaffer for publishing a letter which seems to have been actuated by malice.

ALLIED ULTIMATUM.

"FULFILMENT DEPENDS ON CITIZENS."

SOCIALIST MEMBERS' RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Berlin.—A majority of the Socialist Members of Reichstag have passed a resolution to the effect that there is no object in accepting the Allies' ultimatum with a view to preventing occupation of Ruhr unless Bavaria undertakes to disband the Civic Guards by May 20th.

The resolution, however, expresses readiness to support every earnest attempt to fulfil the London financial demands and concludes by declaring that a fulfilment of the utimatum depends principally upon readiness of the citizens to make the sacrifices and upon them falls the responsibility for the future.

UNITED STATES AND THE TREATY.

DESIRES GERMANY TO ACCEPT ALLIES' DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The Washington Newspapers state that it is learned on high authority that the United States Goverment desires Germany to accept the Allies' demands and it is assumed that the United States' Commissioner in Berlin has informed the German Government accordingly.

WHAT IS SILESIAN REVOLT DUE TO?

FRENCH REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

A Berlin Telegram states that the French reply to the German Note offering to repress the Silesian revolt definitely avers that the revolt is due to false German reports that the Allies have awarded nearly all valuable mining and commercial districts to Germany and practically nothing to Poland. The reply states that the Allies have done everything to restore order in the district and emphasises that the inter-Allied Commission will not accept any outside help. Improvement is reported from the most important coal centres and caps in the police force through desertion of the Poles have been filled up.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NEXT SEPTEMBER SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Geneva,—President of the Council of the League of Nations has summoned the Members of the League to attend the forthcoming Assembly which opens at Geneva on September 5th.

MUNITIONS BOARD CASE.

PRAYER OF ONE ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

To-day, Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta resumed hearing of application made by P. E. Billinghurst, an accused in the Munitions Board Case. He prayed that either he be discharged or case against him be proceeded with. Mr. J. N. Roy, Counsel on behalf of Billinghurst urged that Mr. Armstrong had no *locus standi* to make application for adjournment and as that application was not made by the complainant or the public prosecutor proceedings were *ultra vires*. He said that the adjournment should not be granted in expectation of evidence. Lengthy adjournments give chances of approvers cropping up and accomplices to accomplish themselves in the art of giving evidence.

Mr. Roy next said hat by this case Billinghurst had lost his mining lease in Burma. He knew of a man who was concerned in this case who could have, previous to this case, signed a cheque for a crore of rupees but could only do so now for twelve lakhs. Another man had lost forty-three lakhs. The Magistrate reserved orders till Friday next.

CRIKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT SURREY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Weather was cloudy and the pitch was slow when a match between the Australians and Surrey entered upon its closing stages to-day. Surrey, following on, were all dismissed for 223, Fender making 57, and Hitch 52.

Bowling for Australians, Armstrong took six wickets for 39 and Mailey four for 88. Australia thus won by an innings and 55 runs.

COUNTY MATCHES.

Sussex beat Warwick by eighty runs.
Kent beat M. C. C. by thirty runs.
Hampshire drew with Yorkshire.
Oxford University drew with Middlesex.
Notts beat Leicester by four wickets.

COAL CRISIS.

DISQUIETING FEATURES AGAIN.

RAILWAYMEN'S SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Difficulty due to the refusal of the Dockers and the Railwaymen to handle coal is not confined to Clyde alone for it appears that the so-called "Rank and File" movement of the Railway has been strengthened since the absence of Mr. J. H. Thomas who is now in America for the benefit of his health.

This is especially the case in the North of England where resolutions have been passed by district meetings demanding Executive to call the strike on May 15th in support of the Miners. Thus it seems that Railwaymen's and Transport-Workers' Federations are drifting towards an action which they refused to take officially a month ago.

CHURCHILL'S PROGRAMME.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

The "Daily Telegraph" sympathetically reviews Mr. Churchill's programme for Middle East. It outlines manifold advantages to be gained by making Baghdad or elsewhere in Irak the aerial Clapham junction and believes that the scheme will save both the British and the Indian taxpayer pouring out millions of pounds annually on maintenance of powerful army hundreds of miles from the sea. The journal, however, questions the ability of Mesopotamia to become financially self-supporting and simultaneously capable of defraying expenses of civil government and asks "Can the Arabs even under able, energetic and loyal Emir Feisul settle down in harmony after centuries of distractions and divisions?" Having accepted responsibility for peace and well-being of Mesopotamia the "Telegraph" thinks that we ought not to imperil them by too hastily and too absolutely abandoning our tutelage although of course our ultimate aim is to prepare Irak for Nationhood and self-government.

DISORDERS AT ALDERSHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

In connection with the fresh menace in the Coal Crisis it is disquieting that serious troops disorders similar to those which took place over week-end at Aldershot have occurred at Colchester and Doncaster. Disorders are attributed to widespread attempts by the Communist Faction to stir up trouble.

MATUNDH RY. SMAASH.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, May 12.

The first train from the scene of accident arrived Jhansi at 9-30 p.m. Long before her arrival platform was full of ladies and gentlemen. The driver of the up-train, brakesman of the down-train and one passenger were brought out from the train All had serious injuries especially the driver whose condition is precarious. The other injured were sent to Banda civil hospital. I interviewed 13 passengers who were in the fateful train and some railway staff. I saw Mr. Moberley, the district traffic, Superintendent who was also in the down-train. The accident took place 53 minutes after midnight. The down train had just pulled up at the platform when up-train ran into it. The major enquiry takes place on Saturday next and definitely no one can be held at fault. It is astonishing that the down-train which was standing at the platform suffered more heavily than the train which ran into her. One breakesvan, one luggage van and 4 third class carriages immediately caught fire by explosion of gas cylinders and were burnt and 3 other carriages of the same train badly damaged. Seven carriages of the up-train were smashed. There is a very great difference between the official and popular version as regards casualties. There is no dispute as to the following casualties:—Brakesman, Agwala, and sorter of uptrain killed and driver of the same seriously injured. Brakesman of downtrain seriously injured and two other railway servants travelling received slight injuries. As regards popular version about casualties amongst passengers none of the passengers whom I interviewed last night would put the figure of killed below 200 and of the injured at fifty. Official version yet is not definite as rigorous enquiries are still going on. It is not known how many were killed in carriages that were burnt and hence this indefiniteness at present. Officials give as 3 killed and 10 or 11 missing, 4 seriously injured and about 18 slightly injured. Those casualties are only amongst passengers and they do not include staff and postal sorter. Mr. Moberley's presence was very fortunate for passengers. Every passenger that I interviewed spoke very highly of Mr. Moberley's assistance and sympathy. Mr. Moberley himself feelingly spoke of his helplessness at that hour. He mentioned Mr. Whitenbaker of telegraph department, Mr. Elliott, driver of down-train and sub-Inspector of railway police as having rendered great help. All Manda officials reached Hataund in the morning.

SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES.

A BILL IN COMMONS.

"PRESENT SITUATION A BUSINESS BEDLAM."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 9.

Fiscal controversy foreshadowing the revival of Free Trade and Tariff Reform dispute was re-opened in the House of Commons this afternoon when Mr. Baldwin introduced resolutions in connection with Safeguarding of the Industries Bill. He declared that the Government intended to ignore criticism and introduce a measure. Mr. Baldwin pointed out that a list of articles affected had been cut down to the narrowest limits and most of these were essential to national defence, and scientific foundation of the British Industries and gave as instances Chemical and Dye Trades.

Sir William Barton, ex-Coalitionist but now Asquithian, moved an amendment restricting duration of resolutions to a year instead of five years. He accused Government, of always considering the producer and not the consumer who had to pay every time Government paid attention to Home trade before Foreign.

NOTHING OBJECTIONABLE TO THE FREE TRADE.

Sir Alfred Mond one of protagonists of Free Trade in the past fiscal debate now supported the Bill and maintained that it did not contain anything objectionable to Free Traders. People, he said, were mistaken in thinking that Free Trade meant cheap goods. He contended that it was foolish to say that we did not know what would be wanted in another war and therefore ought to do nothing. Sir A. Mond declared that anti-dumping regulations would give the British Manufacturers a square deal. The present situation was a business Bedlam.

KESARI OFFICE FIRE.

PAPER SUPPLY CONSUMED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 11.

The total loss the "Kesari" office fire incurred has been stipulated at Rs. 40,000. It broke out at about 12-30 a.m. No records have been burnt. It appears that the buildings are not damaged. Only the paper supply was entirely consumed.

GUJERAT RAJKIYA PARISHAD.

MR. V. PATEL ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, May 11.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Fifth Gujerat Rajkiya Parishad was held on the 9th instant, when Mr. Vallabhai J. Patel of Ahmedabad was unanimously elected President of the Parishad.

SAVARKAR BROS.

BOTH REMOVED TO ALIPORE JAIL.

TO BE BROUGHT TO BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

We understand on reliable authority that both Savarkar Brothers are removed to Alipore Jail, Calcutta, and they will be brought to Bombay Presidency.

BURMA NEWS.

LICENSEES' APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 12.

To-day four Hindu and four Mohomadan shop-licensees have petitioned to local government, through the Excise Commissioner, for exemption from balance payments due to license owing to the reduction of sales following the activities of anti-liquor societies. They allege threats to customers and terrorising of tappers and carriers employed in procuring and conveying toddy to shops. They submit a statement showing no sales for several days preceding the date of the memorial and very great previous reduction, and claim that as such conditions were never contemplated when the licenses were auction. Reduction of fees is therefore only just and equitable.

Sweepers of Burma Rlys., presented a memorial, through the Chief Medical Officer to Agent, who is said to have increased the pay from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18, new to get Rs. 17. The situation is, of course, unchanged.

Swami Permanand's case was resumed for hearing to-day when four witnesses swore to his being indoors on the night of the occurrence. Orders will be passed on Monday.

The case against M. Ottama was resumed at Maubin on 11th instant when cross-examination of Mr. Lee, District Superintendent of Police on accused's speeches was continued.

A WAIL FROM DHORAJI.

TOWN NOT YET RID OF RABID DOGS.

A correspondent from Dhoraji writes:—A woman lately died as a result of a bite of a rabid dog and as she was in family way an attempt to save the child was made but to no effect. Many human lives have of late been lost as a result of bites of rabid dogs. The city is not yet rid of the courge of rabid dogs. A deputation of nine gentlemen from Anjumane Islam waited on the Thakore Saheb or Gondal to describe the woes and now it is expected that the people of Dhoraji would be free from this scourge.

In response to insistent demands for increased postal and telegraphs facilities in Mysore State, Government have instructed the Director Industries and Commerce Department to discuss the extention services with British postal authorities.—(A. P.)

HAIL, YE "SPEAKING SOUL OF INDIA"!

"CENTRE OF JOINT FORCE OF HINDUS AND MUSALMANS."

ALLAHABAD'S AFFECTIONATE WELCOME TO MR. GANDHI.

CITIZENS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS IN "RELIGIOUS WAR."

From our own Correspondent.

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The following is the text of the address presented to Mr. Gandhi by the citizens of Allahabad:—

Mahatmaji, on behalf of the citizens of Allahabad, we welcome you with love and devotion. You are at present the Speaking Soul of India. Soul of our country speaks through your sacred tongue. You are the centre of the joint force of Hindus and Mussalmans. Thoughts and ideals that you have placed before us, our heart at once recognises as our own. Therefore our heart welcomes you. Our hopes are bound up with you.

TWO WEAPONS OF SWARAJ.

To remove tyranny and oppression at present spread throughout the country and to establish real Swaraj in the country, you have given two weapons of Non-Cooperation and Satyagraha in our hands. You are our Commander-in-Chief in this religious war. Our city is financially poor. The other name of Allahabad is Fakirabad, but the city is the fort of the real poor of the country. That power is with you.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

We know that besides poverty we have many other short-comings, but they are being diminished by the force of spirituality, and we are growing stronger, day by day, and thereby feeling more and more confident that we would succeed in this religious war. In conception of this victory your figure is always visible.

THE TONK CASE.

SEVEN CONVICTED.

EXCITING DISAFFECTION AGAINST NAWAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MOUNT ABU, May 11.

The result of the Tonk case is that of 28 accused persons placed in the dock, apart from 8 absconders two of whom were arrested at the close of the hearing of the case, one was pardoned before a charge was framed, 17 were discharged and 10 were charged with an offence of conspiring to excite disaffection against the Nawab and his Government under Section 124. A read with 220/B of the Indian Penal Code as applied to the Tank State. Of these 10 one was pardoned before the judgment was pronounced by the Nawab two were acquitted and seven were convicted. Of the seven convicted one was seatenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the other six to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The names of the men are as follows:—Maulvi Yaya Wahid, Lnessa Mulla, Mohammad Alis, Gomri Abdul Sait, Abdul Majid, Marwa Mohammad Shariff and Mohammad Shaffiyak.

THE GAGGING ACTS.

SHOULD BE ENLED NOT MENLED.

DECCAN SABHA'S OPINION.

POONA, May 11.

At its last evening's meeting with Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.A., in the chair, the Council of the Deccan Sabha adopted the report of its Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Indian Press Act of 1910, and the Newspapers (Incitements of Offences) Act of 1908 recommending that both the Acts require to be repealed in the interests of the growth of an independent press in the country. As regards the Press Act, the committee say that they are firmly convinced that nothing short of a total repeal will provide an adequate safeguard against the aggressions of the Executive on the legitimate liberties of the press. In their opinion no more amendment of the Act would meet the requirement of the situation. The circumstances which necessitated the enactment of the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act having changed the Committee contend that there is no longer any justification for the continuation of this measure on the Statute Book. The Secretary was authorised to communicate the Sabha's opinion on the Press Law in the terms of the Committee's report to the Committee appointed by the Government of India.

MR. INDRA VERMA.

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS. R I.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

An Aligarh message says Indra Verma has been convicted under sections 124 and 153 I.P.C. and sentenced to one and half year's rigourous imprisonment with three months solitary confinement.

MR. GANDHI ARRIVES AT SIMLA.

OVATED BY CROWDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi arrived here this afternoon. They alighted at Summer Hill Station, at a distance of about three miles from Simla proper. A large crowd of several thousands went from Simla to Summer Hill Station to welcome him. At the station Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi were received by Pandit Malaviya and other local Nationalists. The Home Rule flag of the latest design with *charka* woven on it was carried by Nationalist volunteers. The schools, today, are practically empty, as all the students joined the crowd at the Summer Hill Station to welcome Mr. Gandhi. Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi are staying with Pandit Malaviya.

Official & Personal.

The Viceroy and Lady Reading will attend the dance to be given at the Commander-in-Chief's residence on May 25th in aid of the Lord Haigh's fund.

H. E. the Viceroy will interview 13 candidates for entrance to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on the 20th May.

H. E. the Viceroy will dine with members of the Chelmsford Reform Club at the Masonic Hall on the 30th May.

H. E. the Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. S. E. Stokes, on Thursday morning.

The Governor of Madras will make a sojourn of eight days at Simla during his approaching visit to H. E. the Viceroy.

The Veersania Young Men's Special Conference which was announced to take place on the 15th and 16th of May, has been postponed to the 22nd and 23rd May.

BRITISH INDIA & AFGHANISTAN.

TERMS OF PROPOSED TREATY.

DEMAND OF SUBSIDIES UP TO DATE.

AN "INDEPENDENT" VERSION.

From our Own Correspondent.

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The "Independent" understands from a reliable source the following terms are proposed by the Afghan Government for a treaty with British India:—

Firstly, the Government of India should pay all subsides due to Afghanistan up to date, including the subsidies that were unpaid during the reign of His Majesty, the late Amir,.

Secondly, the Government of India should allow the transport of arms and munitions into Afghanistan, free of any tax.

Thirdly, Waziristan should be handed over to Afghanistan.

Fourthly, the right of Afghanistan to have foreign Consuls in Ghazni, Kandahar, and Jalalabad shall be respected and recognised.

Besides these, the Afghan Government also lays stress on the fact that in the interests of world peace, the British Government should not stand in the way of a just modification of the Turkish Treaty.

AN EDITOR'S APOLOGY.

CASE WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 11.

Mr. Partab Singh, Editor of "Akali", accused in case under section 124 of I. P. C. on 9th May tendered a complete apology for and withdrawal of the objectionable article which had been published in the "Akali" on the 6th of April 1921. The Public Prosecutor in view of the unconditional terms of the apology withdrew from prosecution and the accused was discharged. The full terms of the apology are as follows:—"On the 23rd of April 1921 I approached Government through a friend with a statement that if their case now opening against me were withdrawn I should be ready to express my regret for the appearance in the "Akali" of the article for which I am being prosecuted. The article is one which described commission of murder and glorified the criminal by giving an account of honours to be shown to him after he had undergone penalty of the law for his crime. I acknowledge the folly and wickedness of this article and I deeply regret that newspaper of which I was editor should have published an encouragement to murder. I fully realize that the case of my country and community is not enhanced by publication of such incitements and I beg for forgiveness.

ELECTION CASE IN MADRAS.

TWO JUDGES DEFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 11.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Krishnan delivered separate and dissenting judgments to-day in the appeal preferred by Dr. Rama Kamath against the decision of the City Civil Court declaring that he was not validly elected councillor of the Madras Corporation on the ground that the revised electoral list was an unauthorised list and ordering that he be restrained from taking part is proceedings and deliberations of the Corporation Council. The Chief Justice held that the revised electoral list in this case was not such as was contemplated by rules and it was clear that the illegality of introducing 356 unqualified names might have affected the result of election, at which the majority was only 36. His Lordship dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. Justice Krishnan held that to prevent irregularities it was for Government to amend rules and defects if any in rules should not be used to invalidate elections. His Lordship allowed the appeal with costs.

As the Chief Justice held a different view the appeal was dismissed with costs.

FAMINE IN JAINBUSAR.

FIVE LAKHS FOR TAGAVI URGED.

The following telegram has been sent to Sir George Lloyd, Governor, Bombay:—

"Famine reached acute stage in Jambusar Taluka, District Broach, people in great distress. Cattle and men starving. Tagavi very badly needed, please favour sanctioning five lakhs for Tagavi immediately and order local authorities to help liberally.

MANILAL CHHATRAPATI,
SHIVSHANKER BHATT,
Hon. Secretaries,
Swaraj Sabha, Jambusar."

CABLE ITEM.

The Maharani of Baroda has arrived in London from Paris.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

DISCUSSION AT INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The "Pioneer" understands that the informal Conference which was just held by the Department of Industries at Simla for the purpose of considering the Washington Resolution on the employment of women before and after child-birth elicited much useful and stimulating opinion. General feeling of the Conference was that with the scanty information available on the whole question of employment of women no definite view could definitely be expressed on the points raised in Washington. It was decided that further enquiries into various matters affecting woman labour should be made in the light of the opinions, which were put before the Conference by the lady members thereof.

JHASWANT SINGH OF CHABHAL.

REFUSES TO PAY FINE: GOES TO JAIL 6 WEEKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, May 11.

The case of Jhaswant Singh of Chabhal under Section 7, Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, for having made a speech likely to cause disturbance and excitement at Taran Taran on the night of April 7th, came before Mr. Connor to-day. Accused refused to make a statement or put in his defence. Prosecution evidence was recorded and accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. On refusing to pay the fine, he was sent to jail.

STRIKER'S TROUBLE.

SOME ARRERTS MADE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The strike of the workmen of the Eastern Bengal Railway workshop at Kanchrapara which has been continuing for the last three months terminated in a serious riot yesterday in course of which a large number of rioters were injured. It is reported that a large number of Mahomedan strikers who had made up their minds to resume work were going to workshop when they were attacked by Hindu strikers who were not willing to join. A riot ensued in which several thousands joined and of them over twentyfive men of both the sides were injured. Armed police was sent for and with their help twelve arrests were made.

NON-COOPERATION IN PANCH MAHALS.

TEMPERANCE PICKETING.

(From our own Commissioner.)

GODHRA, May 12.

Of the five talukas of Panch Mahals three talukas had their taluka conferences. Kalol taluka will hold a conference on the 15th. May, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Barrister of Bombay will preside.

Workers of different talukas have begun picketing for temperance. Workers of Godhra will begin picketing from the 20th May. Meanwhile, they persude the Communities taking wine to pass resolutions in favour of temperance.

C. P. HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, May 12.

Mr. Lochaaprasad Pandey, President of the C. P. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, arrived yesterday. The first sitting was held this morning. Speeches by Swagat Samiti and Sammelan Presidents and Swami Shradhanand were delivered. The Subject Committee will meet to-morrow at 5. The Sammelan will be sitting day after to-morrow.

AN ELECTION DECLARED VOID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 11.

The Election Enquiry Commission, Madras, passed orders on Wednesday on the petition of Messrs. Perianna Gownder and Parumalswami Gownder objecting on the grounds of irregularity to the election of Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar to the Legislative Assembly to represent Salem and Coimbatore cum North Arcot non-Muhammadan rural constituency. The Commissioners held the election void, and regretted they had to put the whole constituency to trouble and expense of re-election, but having agreed to the fact that the successful candidate had been returned only by a majority of seven votes, they had no option, but to declare the election invalid.

SYED ABDUL MAJEED.

TO PROCEED TO HYDERABAD.

Said Abdul Majeed M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, President of the Islamic Society, London who has come to India for a stay of two months will, in a few days, proceed to Hyderabad, Dn. for the defence of the British born subjects. Mr. Raja Bahadur of Arcot district who is interned and some others who are prosecuted by the Nizam's Government. The exact date will be notified later on.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Commander R. L. Nicholson, Director of Wireless Telegraphy in India, has arrived in Bombay and assumed charge of his appointment.

* * * *

The festival commemorating the birthday of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaja was celebrated with great enthusiasm at several places in the country.

* * * *

The "Leader" says:—More money has been subscribed in these provinces within a fortnight for revolutionary leagues than has been done for the Tilak Swaraj Fund during the last four months.

* * * *

The Raja of Mahudabad, Messrs. Porter and Moss King will leave Nainital for Lucknow on Saturday the 14th instant in order to discuss certain matters in connection with the Oudh Government Bill.

* * * *

The Simla Tax-payers' Association has strongly protested against the present constitution of the Simla Municipal Committee, and demanded immediate restoration of the elective system.

* * * *

The "Pioneer" understands that Mr. A. G. Claw, Controller of the Labour Bureau of the Government of India, will at the end of this month proceed to England on short leave.

* * * *

Six medical scholarships for men, three for women have been awarded for a period of five years for Mysore Graduates intending to prosecute studies in Madras, Bombay, Delhi or Calcutta.

* * * *

A farewell function in connection with the retirement of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sadashiv Iyer took place on Wednesday evening at the High Court, Madras.

* * * *

Mrs. Annie Besant left Madras on Thursday night for Simla, where she is to give evidence before the Press Act Committee. She will be back again on May 22nd and leaves for England on the 27th.

* * * *

Mr. Justice Leslie Jones, who is proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement this week, was entertained to a farewell dinner at the Punjab Club, Lahore, on Wednesday night. Mr. Justice Broadway proposed the health of the guest of the evening.

* * * *

A destructive fire broke out on the night of May 11, in the lines of 74th Punjabis, at Agra. Two barracks were gutted, but water was promptly turned on from cantonment reservoir and the fire was well controlled, so that it did not spread to adjacent buildings.

* * * *

With the popularising English education among the depressed classes in Mysore State, four grades of scholarships including secondary will be awarded during the year besides monthly pupils' percentage allowance of five rupees and initial clothing allowance of fifteen rupees.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The City Magistrate, Bangalore delivered judgment in the theft of types case sentencing Narayanswamy, Editor, "Truth" to a fine of Rs. 100 which was paid into court. Another charge of alleged defamation preferred by the Director of Industries, the same had been admitted by the same magistrate against Mr. Narayanaswami.

* * * *

Mr. Justice Plumer of Bangalore has availed himself of five months' privilege leave. It is understood that Mr. Nagappa, Bar.-at-Law, Senior District Sessions Judge, Mysore, has been appointed to act for him in his absence. It is apparent that the intention of the Government is to equalise service on the Mysore Chief Court Bench as in Madras, by appointing Judges with European and Indian qualifications.

* * * *

Enquiries about Miss Wolley's death by drowing at Bangalore, since known as the Whitfield tragedy, shows that the deceased was missed at day break on the 4th instant after completing arrangements for a visit to Bangalore. A vigorous search in gardens, indoles and tanks was made forthwith and at about three in the evening the body was found in an old Government well near post office. A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was recorded.

PT. M. M. CHADURVEDI ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

A correspondent wires from Muttra that Pandit Madan Mohan Chadurvedi has been arrested under sections 124a and 153a of I. P.C. on a warrant from Gorakhpur.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

The Western disturbance has caused local rain in Kashmir with a few falls in the North Western Frontier Province and is passing away eastwards it has left low temperature in Baluchistan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, local in Upper Burma, Assam, Malbar, while few falls have occurred in Bengal, South East Madras and on North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Marguie, Tavoy, Rangoon, Akyab half in inch. Bhame one, Dibrugarh three quarters, Dhubri three, Jalpaguri, Cochin, Salem, a half, Cocanda a quarter.

A temporary advance of the monsoon is occurring in the Bay and the weather is probably rough in its southern half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Kashmir and decrease at Lower Burma.

SIGNS OF MONSOONS APPROACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, May 11.

Conditions here indicate perfectly satisfactory development of monsoon. South-west winds persist through night, indicating the near approach of rains. South-west gradient continues. Minimum temperatures are higher owing to persistence of high winds.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO, LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the several letters that have appeared in your esteemed columns over the signature of Messrs. Haveliwala, Bharucha and other shareholders, although I had thought it prudent not to rush into print paricularly as my firm happens to be the Company's auditors and the shareholders have been pleased to ask me to serve on the Committee I am now obliged to clear the atmosphere. As between the shareholder, committee and the Board, there seems not much love lost. The trusted representative of the shareholders, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, has at the Committees special request, joined the Board and among active members invited to join and who have accepted office, are included Mr. Noble of the Burmah Bank fame, and his energetic and industrious nephew Mr. Panthaki—the local representative of the British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., Mr. Gamadia perhaps the hardest worked of the present Directors, who occupies the position of the Chairman of the Board, finds himself in a peculiarly embarrassing position.

Numerous and varied suggestions are daily put forward and there was much talk and less work at every meeting I have had occasion to attend. Nobody's mind appears to be settled, the questions become more perplexing and confusion is greater every day. The Company's position instead of improving, seems as if going from bad to worse. There are no funds. Expenses although greatly retrenched through the untiring efforts of Mr. Gamadia Bharucha and others are piling up, which means a further waste, with an open and apparent danger of a further call on the unfortunate and highly victimised shareholders of the company. It is needless to talk of the various efforts in various directions hitherto made by me at considerable sacrifice of my time. I must say that every one seems to be working disinterestedly for a common cause but so far without any success. Soon after the date of the meeting of the shareholders, a deputation of a few shareholders called on me and urged the desirability of arranging for a loan on the security of the Company's Assests to enable the Company to pay off the presing demands of some creditors, and I was able through the assistance of some of my esteemed clients to arrange for a loan of Rs. 13,00,000 (Rs. 13 lakhs) on the security of the Carlton House belonging to the Company at a very moderate rate of 7½ per cent. interest with other relative advantages attached; and although the party that agreed to make this advance on such exceptionally favourable terms has the funds laying idle for nearly two months, the wise heads have done nothing to complete the arrangement. After long and weighty discussions, the Committee decided to accept the loan and pressed upon the Board the desirability of doing so, but the machinery moves slowly. Certain designing persons seem to delight in circulating reports that the promised shareholders' meeting is not convened, since my firm has not completed the audit so far; but this is far from the truth.

For the information of all concerned I may state that so far as the books have been written up they have been examined but as all the necessary entries are not yet put through, it is impossible for my firm to complete the audit. Moreover it is expected by several shareholders, among those, Mr. Haveliwala and others, that my firm should make a detailed report on the affairs of the company. As every right minded person, familiar with business methods, knows right enough that an investigation is entirely different from an audit it is expecting too much to ask my firm to make a report immediately "without fear or favour" as suggested, on the affairs of the Company. No doubt, some persons connected with the Company, are responsible for the past as well as the present unfortunate state of affairs; and my report when ready, will be an exhaustive document, but I cannot promise that the same will be ready for some time to come.

It is not true that I have ever requested my friends or desired that I may be appointed a liquidator. Far from it, I have always repeatedly told every one who has seen me in this connection, that I am not prepared to add any further responsibility to the already heavy work I have on my shoulders and have earnestly requested them to relieve me from their pressing demands, since not only the whole thing is beyond redemption, but the duties are onerous and unpleasant the performance of which must entail a great strain on one who undertakes it and who should have sufficient time and energy to do justice to this arduous, unpleasant and difficult task. I have never authorised any one to say that I am prepared to act as a liquidator without any remuneration, and I wonder from whose fertile brains these various and uncalled for rumours originate.

The affairs of this Company require very patient, long-protracted and searching enquiries, before any responsibility can be legally brought home to parties concerned. If proper investigation is made it may turn out that some persons connected with the Company, may be held responsible for their actions and it will not be an evil day in these progressive times of industrial advancement in India, if efforts are made in the right direction to ensure complete safety to the investing public which has always been tempted to shallow glowing reports. Swadeshi concerns, if badly and dishonestly managed, are bound to give a rude shock to any advancement and the country is left a century behind in spite of its numerous natural resources for beneficial advancement.

I must apologise for the length of this letter and trust the shareholders of the Company will wake up from their lethargy to serve the common interest of their countrymen that may be placed in the same miserable plight by some adventurers and do more substantial and solid work than waste their energies in tall talk.—Yours etc.

S. B. BILLIMORIA.

Bombay May, 12th.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Bapasola's letter, I have to observe as follows:—

(1) There is no "obstinate indecision" on the part of the present Directors.

(2) Nay, the Directors are holding consultations with the Shareholders' Committee.

(3) They have reduced office establishment.

(4) They have visited the three ships lying in the stream.

(5) They are reducing the expenditure thereon to a minimum.

(6) They are doing everything in their power to safeguard the shareholders' interests.

(7) Some of the Directors are working honorary.

(8) No Director desires the least delay.

(9) Mr. Haveliwalla has given his statements to Mr. Billimoria, the auditor.

The shareholders will receive some definite news shortly. Meanwhile, I remain,—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I can confirm Mr. Chamanlal's statement concerning the mass meeting, and must contradict Mr. Ginwalla's statement that I was duly informed of the meetings for organising the Central Labour Board. It would be well if he would enlighten the public on the following points:—

(1) Who convened the meetings for organising a Central Labour Board;
(2) Where were they held and when;
(3) Who attended the meetings;
(4) Who now constitute the Central Labour Board;
(5) Are there any officials besides the paid Secretary;
(6) Who appointed Mr. Jhabwalla, the paid Secretary of the Board and what is his monthly salary;
(7) Has the Central Labour Board any office of its own;
(8) What is the present total expense and where does the money come from? and
(9) Who is the President, if any?

Some days ago I wrote to Mr. Jhabwalla asking him if I hold any office on the Board. I have not yet received any reply. I asked him because he wrote to me that it was his duty to inform me of the creation of the Board. I cannot see where the duty awes unless I hold some office. I have since been told by several persons that I am actually the President of this Board. I trust Mr. Jhabwalla will let me know soon in order to give me an opportunity of declining the honour.

Your interviewer intimated to me that the various Unions have promised to contribute collectively over Rs. 500 a month for defraying the expenses of maintaining the Central Labour Board. Mr. Jhabwalla informs me in writing that this is not correct. No Union has, therefore, recognised this Central Labour Board by contributing to its maintenance. I do not think any Union has recognised it in any way even by resolution. What has happened is this. Mr. Ginwalla suggested that it would be desirable to have a central office for all the existing Unions and to dispense with the different separate offices of each Union with the view to promote efficiency and economy. Under this impression the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Union sanctioned a monthly contribution of Rs. 150 a month; but at yesterday's meeting cancelled it. The Union paid one month's contribution. I suppose the same has happened with two or three other Unions. I had no intimation that a meeting of the Managing Committee of any Union was to be held to consider the desirability of having such a central office and sanction of its quota of expense. I have asked Mr. Jhabwalla to convene a meeting of the Managing Committee of every Union which has done so and of which I am the President in order that I might ascertain exactly what was done and what power the Union Managing Committee has to make such a contribution without the consent of the whole Union. Meanwhile I should like to ask Mr. Jinwalla and Mr. Jhabwalla whether any premises have been rented as the projected central office of the Union, whether Mr. Jhabwalla is the paid Secretary of this Union office, and what clerks and servants are employed in the Central Union office and who has rented the premises and appointed the Secretary and clerks and who has fixed their salaries. No one can give me any information upon these points at present. If there be one office for all Unions, then it is plain that each Union must sanction the employment of the Secretary and clerks and fix their salary. The whole thing at present is so obscure and appears so illegal that I do not believe any expenditure has actually been incurred so far as the projected central office of the Unions is concerned. I should also like to ask Mr. Jhabwalla whether the Central Labour Board office and the Central Union office are located in the same premises and whether the officials of the two are the same.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, May 11.

B. B. & C. I. RY. WORKERS' MEETING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you to allow me a little space in your vasued paper.

I have seen in your to-day's issue of "The Chronicle" Mr. Ginwala's letter. I cannot allow such a misleading letter to go unanswered although it is from a person like Mr. Ginwala. The fact is that some of the members of the managing body of the Union came to us and invited us to come to the meeting as we had worked for them during the last strike when Mr. Ginwala left them to their fate. How one can call himself a active Secretary of a Union when he does not work when required. This I leave it to the public to judge. Now Mr. Ginwala says that we (Mr. Dalvi, and myself drafted the resolutions and also supported. This is not true. Mr. Dalvi and myself had not the least part in drafting the resolutions and we did not support them. All the resolutions were moved and supported by the workers themselves. Is Mr. Ginwala prepared to call a meeting and cancel the resolutions passed in the last meeting? A Secretary of a Union whosoever he may be is supposed to represent the men and not his own good-will. In this case Mr. Ginwala is not representing the men as far as I know. Mr. Ginwala also denies the formation of a central labour federation for Bombay workers. I am ready to show him the copy of the resolution passed in those two big meeting of Bombay workers purposely called to advise the workers not to boycott the Duke's visit and such other business. These are the facts.—Yours etc.,

GOPAL KRISHNA GADGIL.

20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What is the matter with the Scindia Steam Navigation Co.? Why are the Directors and Agents so reticent about the Company's affairs? Why don't they answer shareholders' enquiries? Do they know the intensity of their feeling, and the heavy loss, that the poor shareholders have suffered upto now? Will the Directors please answer the following queries?

(1) Is it not a fact, that the s.s. "Loyalty" was purchased from the Maharajah Scindia by an Indian Syndicate for about twenty lacs?

(2) Did not the same syndicate sell the said ship to the Scindia S. N. Co. for twenty-five lacs shortly after the first sale?

(3) Were not most of the members of the said syndicate also the members of the old Board of Directors?

(4) Who were the promoters of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co.?

(5) What was their knowledge and experience of managing ships?

(6) If not, were they entitled to be the promoters and managers of the Company?

(7) Was there any brokerage paid to any party for the purchase of the vessel, and to whom please?

(8) Who was responsible for the management of the "Loyalty" from the time of her purchase upto now?

(9) On whose advice was the Palace Line purchased?

(10) Who were the brokers for the transaction?

(11) Who inspected the ships before purchase?

(12) For what special trade were the vessels bought?

(13) Was there any previous arrangement with the shippers?

(14) Was not money remitted to England at about 2/4?

(15) How is it that the purchase amount of the Palace Line is shown in the balance sheet at 1/10?

(16) How is the amount of Rs. 10 lakhs spent on the Loyalty's repairs treated as capital expenditure?

(17) Have not the auditors objected to this?

(18) And if they have, how can a profit of five lakhs be shown?

(19) And how can the Agents draw their commission, when the Company has lost?

(20) And pray, why did Mr. Ruttonsey and Mr. Trikumdas, the nephews of Mr. Narotum, resign from the Board of Directors?

It is but fair to themselves, the shareholders and the Swadeshi enterprise that the Directors and Agents should answer these queries fully and freely.—Yours, etc.

BURJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

DUTY OF WILSONIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The above Gymkhana owes its existence in a large measure to the generosity and public spirit of the late lamented Sir Shapurji B. Broacha. I find that there is no tablet to that effect there. The least that the Wilsonians should do is to have a life size photograph of the illustrious citizen flung in the Hall of the Gymkhana. This suggestion, if carried out, would not only be a graceful requital of the spontaneous benefaction but would be an incentive to the young collegians who frequent the symphana.—Yours etc.

F. J. DAVAR.

Near Railway Station, Byculla.
Bombay May 11.

OPEN LETTER—II,

TO

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

Sir,—In my last letter I had called upon your Highness to resign the great office you have been called upon by some mysterious dispensation of Providence to occupy, as I considered you to be not qualified for reasons I had mentioned to discharge its duties worthily. I had hoped against hope that even at this the eleventh hour your Highness would realise the force of the objections against your selections; and, would cancel the programme fathered upon you by the Government of Lord Chelmsford. Your presence in Bombay, with all the preparations for an approaching departure by the next mail steamer leaves no room for any such hope; and there is nothing for any one, who feels for this poor benighted country, whose hard-won savings are squandered away by men whose action you will be made a tool to whitewash unless you take ample precaution in time to avert that disaster, but to put the national sentiment as plainly as may be consistent with the amenities of such correspondence through the medium of a public journal.

Your Highness will probably be unable to perceive the great strain that persons like your present correspondent have to place upon themselves in making up their minds publicly to write thus of an Indian of some consequence. We are living in an atmosphere which compels the average Englishman in India to realise that he is by no means the scion of a race of heaven-born mortals that he had hitherto been accustomed to believe himself to be. We Indian Nationalists are very frequently under the cruel alternative of either accepting Indians, however unacceptable by character and antecedents such our compatriots may be, in the tasks which have hitherto remained the monopoly of the white man in this country; or else to suffer our main claim for the substitution of Indian for English agency in governing to be denied by default. The tragedy becomes the grimmer when, if your Highness will remember, the initial choice is in almost every case subject to a manipulation by the non-Indian bureaucracy and their guardians. If, under such circumstances, any Indian feels it his duty publicly to protest against the selection of an Indian for a responsible task, your Highness will perceive it would be a case of the last extremity, an outcome of unmitigated despair, rather than any manifestation of persona animosity. Your Highness must pardon this rather long diversion as it was necessary to afford you a proof of my *bona fides*, not by way of apology, but in place of an assurance.

I have, now, to call upon your Highness publicly to announce your views on the most important questions such as the foreign policy of the Indian Empire, with its constant opportunities for the Simla Jingos to keep up an overwhelmingly large army; the principles of Imperial citizenship with its concomitant of equal rights in all parts of the Empire, irrespective of the region of birth; the fiscal policy of the Empire, with its fundamental maxim of full freedom to each component part of the Empire to develop itself in the manner considered best by the free choice of the elected representatives; and any special problem of the Indian Empire such as the continuing currency muddle. Your Highness, if only you could wish it, is in a position better than any of your brother princes to take up an energetic attitude on the most burning of these questions.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FORGERY.

INTERESTING BANGLORE SUIT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 11.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, the police of the C. and M. Station, Bangalore, produced J. W. Ramsden who stands charged with offences of cheating and forgery. On the order of the High Court, the case was transferred from the Bangalore Magistrate's file to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's file, Madras. The facts of the case as alleged are briefly:—In September, 1920, the President of the Municipality of the C. and M. Station, Bangalore, advertised for an assistant engineer for the Works Department on Rs. 300-25-400, plus car allowance. A reply was received from one Mr. J. W. Ramsden in a letter on the 26th September from Clarence Hotel, Madras, enclosing copies of certificates therewith. On the 16th December, 1920, accused appeared before Mr. T. J. Tasker, President, and introduced himself as applicant for the post. In the course of the conversation with Mr. Tasker, he said that he had left the F. M. S. owing to his wife's insanity and that he had put her in the Madras asylum and also that he had been accepted for the Deputy Engineer's post in Calcutta, but that he wanted to remain near his wife as he might be too late if she happened to die. Accused said that he never earned less than Rs. 700 a month, but would take the post owing to his wife's condition. He referred Mr. Tasker to the Rev. Mr. Edmonds and Mr. M. Brown, Superintending Engineer, Fifth Circle, as references. Mr. Tasker was also made to understand that the accused's father was a Surveyor-General and that he had a brother in Lahore in additional clergy and sister in the training college in Meerut. He later produced his certificates, which were found subsequently forgeries. The certificates, alleged to be forged ones, are one of the Royal Technical College of Glasgow, one of the University of Glasgow and one of A.M.I.C.E. On complaint to the police the first four certificates were found to belong to one Mr. Devendra Nath Joshi of the Punjab.

The case is posted for hearing to the 25th instant.

GREATER BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT'S PROGRESS.

REVIEW OF A YEAR'S WORK.

GIGANTIC SCHEMES IN HAND.

QUADRUPLING AND ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS.

The following is the text of the Report on the working of the Development Department for the period ending 31st March, 1921, issued, by Mr. H. A. L. Hepper, Director of Development, under date April 11, 1921:—

The Development Department was formally constituted on the 18th November, 1920, under Government Order, Financial Department, No. 661-A, dated the 18th November, 1920. Its duties were specified by His Excellency the Governor in his speech in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 3rd August, 1920, as follows:—

(a) To carry out the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and any other reclamation schemes which may be found necessary in or near Bombay City.

(b) To undertake the industrial housing scheme of 50,000 one-roomed tenements for the working classes in Bombay.

(c) To organise systematically the supply of building materials for its own work and for the works with which it is connected.

(d) To take over all questions relating to the acquisition of land in Bombay City and all questions regarding the utilisation of Government land.

(e) To carry out large schemes for the systematic development of Salsette—(i) by town planning schemes to be carried out by local authorities, and (ii) by the purchase of areas outright with a view to resale after development.

(f) To secure an adequate water supply for the whole of Salsette when it is developed as an urban area.

(g) To deal with the supply and distribution of electrical energy, both for domestic and industrial purposes in the area outside Bombay.

(h) To take up the question of the improvement of communications to link up Bombay City with the areas to be developed in Salsette and Trombay.

2. Prior to the formation of the Department, certain important preliminaries had been undertaken by Government in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Messrs. Meik and Buchanan having been appointed Consulting Engineers for the project, arrangements were made during the summer of 1920 to place orders for the necessary plant through the Stores Department of the India Office. Mr. Ll. W. Lewis, C.I.E., was appointed Chief Engineer, and Mr. G. M. O'Rorke, Senior Deputy Chief Engineer, and both these officers were associated with the Consulting Engineers in London in the preparation of the detailed designs and specifications for the various items, and in the selection and ordering of the necessary plant for the quarry and sea wall. At the same time, Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, an Executive Engineer of the Bombay Public Works Department, was placed on special duty in Bombay to deal with preliminary investigations, required mainly in connection with the establishment of a large quarry at Akurli (near Kandivli Station) in Salsette to provide the necessary material for the sea wall, and the provision of the sidings and other facilities for handling the product. Apart from the reclamation, steps were taken by Government to secure the services of Mr. W. R. Davidge, F. S. I., A.R.I.B.A., as Consulting Town Planner to the Department.

3. Since November, 1920, much of the period covered by this report has been taken up in organising the Department and in the preliminary enquiries necessary to enable conclusions to be arrived at on broad lines as to the best means of carrying out the work assigned to it. The offices of the Department, at first located in the Secretariat, were subsequently moved to the Town Hall before being permanently established, on 1st January, 1921, in the new building behind the Old Custom House. The names of the principal officers and an outline of the organisation of the Development Department as on 31st March, 1921, are given in the Appendix to the report.

4. To secure the necessary control of the areas outside Bombay with which it is proposed to deal, a large part of Salsette and Trombay, comprising 84 villages, was constituted the Bombay Suburban Division under Government Notification No. 3419-B, dated the 15th November, 1920, and Mr. P. W. Monie, C.S.I., I.C.S., Deputy Director of Development and Secretary to Government, Development Department, was appointed Commissioner of the Suburban Division. Later, a further area comprising seven villages in the Kalyan Taluka of the Northern Division between Kalyan and Badlapur stations on the G. I. P. Railway was attached to the Bombay Suburban Division as the Ambarnath Taluka. The accompanying map, Plate I, indicates the area included in the Bombay Suburban Division on 31st March, 1921. On the introduction of the Reforms Scheme, the Development Department was placed in charge of the Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Kt., Member of the Executive Council.

5. Before dealing with the various schemes in detail, reference may be made to an important settlement arrived at with the Government of India, during the period under review, in regard to the exchange of land with the Military Department in Bombay. Certain scattered properties held by the Military Department in the Fort area have ceased to afford the necessary accommodation or convenience for modern military requirements, although possessing considerable value from a commercial point of view as sites for offices, etc., in central situations. The Government of India agreed to dispose of the plots in question provided an area could be made available on the proposed reclamation at its southern extremity, sufficient to house those displaced establishments which could not, without inconvenience, be located outside Bombay, and that terms could be agreed upon for the transfer of the necessary reclaimed land. As indicated above, the negotiations have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, but it is not possible at this stage to state the actual terms of the agreement, as the sanction of the Secretary of State to the proposed settlement has not been received.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

6. Sir George Buchanan, K.C.I.E., visited Bombay from November 1920 to February 1921, when numerous details in connection with the reclamation were discussed. The plant has begun to arrive in India and a considerable amount of work of a preparatory nature has been done. At Kandivli, a siding connection with the B. B. and C. I. main line has been laid nearly up to the quarry. Sites for the stores workshops and power house have been levelled and preparation of foundations started, and work has been carried out on the levelling of the quarry floor as well as of sites for weigh bridge, wagon inspection shed and loco. shed. A temporary magazine has been constructed. Difficulty has been encountered in providing water for the work, and wells already existing on the land to be acquired have been cleaned and deepened. New wells are in progress of being sunk and there is every hope that all the water required for the works population, as well as for boiler feed and other machinery, will be obtained from wells on the site. The shortage of water has unfortunately slowed down progress on building operations on accommodation for the staff and labour. At Kandivli there were no buildings existing at all and everything has had to be started from the beginning. The staff have been temporarily provided with tents and huts and several ranges of temporary cooly lines with latrines have been provided.

7. At the Northern end of the area to be reclaimed, the Kennedy Sea Face wall is being completed up to a certain level on the length for which the foundations had been laid by the Presidency District, Public Works Department. A cross wall at the end of the previously laid foundation, connecting to the Jackson wall, is also under construction to provide for a starting place for the new work. The laying of rails in the workyard has been put in hand, and work has been started on the connection with the B. B. and C. I. main line at Chowpatty. Arrangements are being made for the supply of material of all kinds required for next season's work.

8. The wall, of a total length of just over 4 miles, with the exception of the southern end at Colaba, will consist of a rubber mound on which a mass concrete superstructure will first be built for a height of 7ft. 9in. On this wall will travel the heavy crane to set the protection blocks of stone. On completion of the whole wall up to this working level, a further layer of concrete to form a footpath as well as a parapet wall will be added. It is hoped to commence the gantry from which work on the wall will be carried out, immediately after the monsoon and the items of work for the various portions of the wall will be executed in sequence, so as to enable 2,000 ft. in length to be completed, including protection blocks, during the season 1921-22. At Colaba arrangements are not so far advanced but it is hoped that a 2,000 ft. length of wall of a special design will be completed. The final outline of the reclamation is shown in Plate II.

9. In future years, when the production of the quarry has been developed it is hoped to increase the length of wall completed yearly, and to finish the main mass of the work in four working seasons. The completion of the top of the wall and parapet will be carried out as the various compartments into which the reclamation will be divided, are filled in with the pumped material. Designs for quarters, offices and workshops are in various stages of progress and construction will be commenced shortly. Reports received from the Indian Office up to 31st March, 1921, show that good progress has been made on the dredger and the intermediate pumping station. The pipe lines, both floating and shore, are also progressing and it is expected that some parts will be shipped shortly The dredger is timed to arrive in Bombay after the monsoon of 1922 when it is expected to have a compartment of the reclamation area ready for filing.

10. East Colaba Reclamation.—A scheme for the development of Colaba, including the reclamation of 139 acres of foreshore on the Eastern side, was worked out early in 1919 by Mr. A. E. Mirams, F.S.I., F.S.A., Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay. The proposal, however, was not proceeded with at the time and subsequent investigations have led to the decision to modify the project and to confine it for the present to the reclamation portion of the work, only. The scheme is accordingly being revised and it is hoped to submit it for sanction shortly so that the work may be carried out at the same time as the Back Bay Reclamation. The position of the proposed reclamation is indicated on Plate II.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING IN BOMBAY.

11. The first two schemes to give effect to the general programme of housing the working classes, are Naigaum and De Lisle Road. The Naigum area consists of two blocks of land which are being taken over from the Improvement Trust. One was handed over in March and tenders for the construction of the chawls have been invited the second block will, it is expected to handed over in June. Both together will provide for the construction of 3,520 tenements. The De Lisle Road scheme comprises a piece of land which is being acquired to enable a large programme of chawl building to be put in hand, without waiting for the filling of the and at Worli which is to be made available by the Improvement Trust. It will accommodate about 2,640 tenements so that before very long, it is hoped that work on over 6,000 tenements will be in progress. The Worli Scheme of the Improvement Trust aims at providing for about 13,000 tenements and work will be started in that scheme as soon as the filling of the area to be allotted to chawls is sufficiently advanced. The position of the Naigaum, De Lisle Road and Worli chawl schemes is indicated on Plate II Further sites for chawls will provided by the Improvement Trust at a later date, in connection with their Dharavi and Sewri-Wadala schemes. The chowls will be built in blocks of 80 single-roomed tenements convertible into two-roomed tenements required.

12. Provision for the expansion of industries outside Bombay.—In 1919, Government at the instance of the Director of Industries adopted a scheme for the establishment of an industrial area in the villages of Kurla and Kirol in Salsette which now form part of the Bombay Suburban Division. Unfortunately, the area was found to be unsuitable for nearly development for the purposes intended as the ground requires a good deal of filling and there is no probability of sufficient water being available until the Bombay Municipality's scheme for increasing the supply of water from Tansa is completed; also the area is small, about 613 acres only, and expansion to any appreciable extent would have been difficult, whilst it is inconveniently placed from the railway point of view, being situated on a busy surburban section adjoining the tracks allotted to the local services. It is proposedl to develop the area in the future to provide sites for factories and workers of the smaller or domestic type which require to be within easy distance of the city, but meanwhile it has been necessary to look elsewhere for an area suitable for development as a satellite industrial town. Briefly the requirements of such a site were considered to be:—

(a) Possibility of providing a large supply of water within a reasonable time and at reasonable cost;

(b) Road and railway facilities and supply of power;

(c) Room for very considerable expansion in the future, if necessary;

(d) Conditions favourable to the disposal of a large quantity of more or less objectionable effluent and trade waste, and

(e) Sites for factories and for industrial housing available for immediate building.

13. The area found best to satisfy the conditions is that adjoining the G. I. P. Railway South-East Line between Kalkan and Badlapur stations, and it was decided, as stated in paragraph 4 above that seven villages of the Kalyan Taluka, viz., Chikhaloli, Moravli, Kahoj, Khuntivli, Ambaranath, Javsai, Kansai and Wadavli should be transferred to the Bombay Surburban Division and that an area of nearly 1,282 acres should be notified for acquisition. A plan of the area notified is shown on Plate III, from which it will be seen that it adjoins the railway and the Andhra Valley Power Transmission line, and is traversed by the road from Kalayan to Badlapur. Abundant supplies of water will be available from the Uhlas river when the tail water of the Andhra Valley Power scheme begins to be discharged into it next cold weather and the conditions are favourable for supply and distribution. The proposed industrial area is open to the westerly breeze and slopes gradually in the direction of Kalyan thus facilitating drainage into the Uhlas river several miles below its tidal limit. The total population of the seven villages to be included in the Ambarnath Taluka at the last census was under 2,1000 and the area notified for acquisition amounts to less than one-fifth of the whole taluka.

14. The proximity of the large railway yard at Kalayan will facilitate the handling of the traffic, and the G. I. P. Railway Company have agreed to the provision of the necessary sidings on the usual terms. Arrangements have already been made for a temporary supply of water sufficient to enable building operations to commence at once and the details of the permanent scheme for the supply of one million gallons per day, to commence, with are well advanced. The permanent supply will be pumper from the Uhlas river near Badlapur station to a service reservoir constructed on high ground conveniely situated to command the whole area.

15. The proposed satellite industrial town is intended primarily to accommodate new industries. But it is perhaps not too much to hope that when existing mills and factories in Bombay require extension or reconstruction some of them may be attracted to this area by reason of the greater advantages which it will be able to offer. This is a possibility which suggests a step towards a real solution of the congestion of the working classes in Bombay. Up to the 31st March, 1921 sites for three factories had been definitely allotted. The question of provision of the necessary housing for the working classes within the area is under consideration.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT IN SALSETTE AND TROMBAY.

16. The accompanying map, Plate IV, has been prepared to show generally the proposals for development within the suburban area excluding the Ambarnath Taluka. Before dealing with schemes initiated by the Development Department, it will be convenient to mention certain projects which were in progress prior to its formation. These mainly consist of small town planning schemes undertaken for the improvement and development of areas, in the neighbourhood of existing railway stations, in which building in the past has been carried on in a haphazard manner. The method aims at re-arranging the boundaries of building plots with a view to providing roads for purposes of access, the general principle being that the cost of carrying out the work is met by contributions from the owners of the properties which are thus improved. Two of these schemes have been completed; seven others are sanctioned and in varying stages of progress; one scheme awaits sanction; the preparation of four schemes has been approved; and application for sanction to the preparation of two schemes has been received; a total of sixteen schemes completed, in progress or projected. The position of the schemes completed and in progress is indicated on Plate IV.

17. Apart from town planning schemes, certain other works were taken over by the Department, viz., the provision of a permanent aerodrome for civil aviation at Andheri and the widening of the Bandra-Ghodbunder Road. These works are in progress. The proposed Kurla-Kirol industrial area has already been referred to in paragraph 12 above. In addition there is a small scheme at Mogra for the provision of land near the proposed Ismail College for model housing.

18. Of schemes initiated by the Department, mention may first be made of two for providing building sites in connection with existing or proposed stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. These are a proposal to acquire about 123 acres of land immediately adjoining the site of the new station which the B. B. and C. I. Railway intend to build near Khar village, and to sell it after development; and a smaller scheme in Bandra (Chapel Road), comprising about 28 acres, which it is proposed to deal with in a similar manner. Much of the land in the latter scheme belongs to the St. Sebastian Housing Society, and the intention is to re-sell to the Society as much of the land as they can satisfactorily utilise in the near future, charging them a share of the cost of developing the area. In addition, an area of about 41 acres has been notified near Ghatkopar station and proposals are under consideration for developing it. The position of these schemes is indicated on the map.

19. There is now the question of developing much larger areas. The reclamation schemes and the various projects of the City Improvement Trust will provide considerable room for expansion for the wealthy and upper middle classes for residences, offices, hotels, etc., as well as for Government and public buildings, whilst the working classes are to be provided for under the housing scheme, and by the establishment of new industrial areas outside Bombay. There remain, however, the middle and lower middle classes for whom the provision of decent housing accommodation in the Bombay Island is becoming a matter almost of impossibility, owing to the high cost of land. The existing suburbs and facilities for transport are altogether inadequate, whilst the development of much larger suburban areas is important if educational establishments, requiring hostel and playing ground accommodation, are not, in the future, to occupy an undue share of the area within the narrow confines of the City.

20. Practically the whole of Trombay Island, comprising twelve villages, was notified for acquisition by Government before the formation of the Department. In addition some 3,366 acres of agricultural land were notified in January, 1921, in Central Salsette, including land in the villages of Bamanwadi, Bapnale, Vile Parle, Chakala, Shahar and Kole-Kalyan. It is intended to develop the latter, together with the western side of Trombay, for residential purposes, the areas referred to being coloured pink on Plate IV.

MEANS OF RAPID TRANSIT.

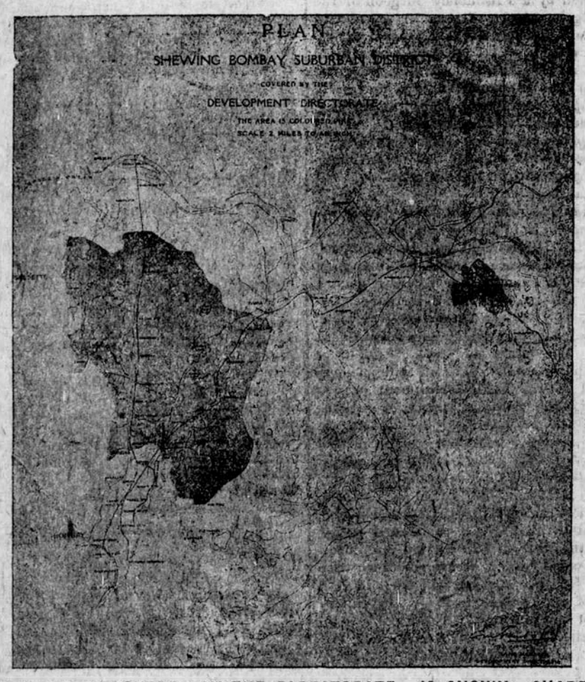
21. The first essential to the development of these new suburbs is the provision of means of rapid transit, and this has necessitated a study of the present conditions of the local traffic of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, together with the possibilities after electrification. Without going into too much detail, it may be stated that each railway at present carries about 5,000 passengers per hour, in the loaded direction, during the morning and evening rush periods, with considerable overcrowding. After the completion of the quadrupling and electrification, they should each be able to handle, without overcrowding, about 10,000 passengers per hour on the local tracks only. In addition, the Harbour Branch Railway, when completed, will be able to deal with a similar number, partly from Kurla, and partly from Bandra via the Mahim chord. This means an aggregate increase of 20,000 passengers per hour over the present capacity, or of 10,000 in a two hour rush period. A certain amount of this increase will no doubt be absorbed by the developments of the north of the Island which are now in progress, but there should still be an available balance sufficient for considerable further suburban development in Salsette.

22. In considering the best point at which to place the new traffic on the existing railways, it has to be remembered that of recent years, the local service of the B. B. and C. I. has developed more rapidly than that of the G. I. P. Railway. Moreover, it will, in all probability, continue to do so under present conditions, for the western side of Salsette is far more favourably situated for suburban development than is the eastern side of the Island north of Ghatkopar, where progress is likely to be restricted by climatic conditions. Again the quadrupling of the G. I. P. Railway is completed as far south as Byculla station, and though the widening of the terminal section and the remodelling of Victoria Terminus involve much heavy work, the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the other hand have hardly commenced to quadruple their line, and they have an altogether new terminus at Grant Road to construct. It appears that the G. I. P. Railway might attain the capacity suggested above in about five years, but it hardly seems likely that the B. B. and C. I. Railway can do so in much under ten.

23. For the reasons indicated above, it has been decided that Kurla offers the best point of interchange for a railway to serve Central Salsette and Western Trombay and it is proposed to construct a fast electric tramway or light railway on an alignment approximately as shown by a full red line on the map, starting from the neighbourhood of Andheri and running through the

(Continued on page 10.)

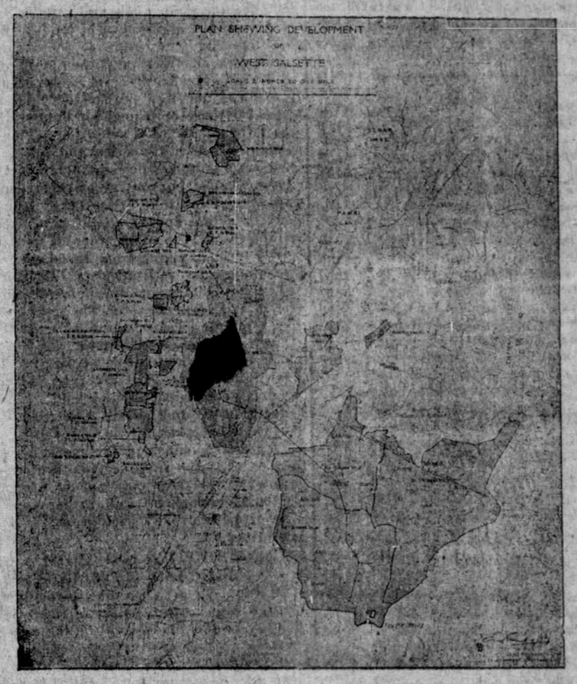
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.



THE AREA TO BE COVERED BY THE DIRECTORATE IS SHOWN SHADED IN THE MAP.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

DEVELOPMENT OF WEST SALSETTE.



GRIEVANCES OF KATHIAWAD SUBJECTS.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The Kathiawad Political Conference has decided to inquire into the alleged grievances of the people in the various States of Kathiawar. We take liberty, says "Kathiawar Opinion", to warn the members of the Committee that as this is the first popular representative Committee they will be careful in utilizing the materials in their hands. In certain cases they shall have to find out people to give evidence before them. In certain cases some imposters would come up to mislead them. It would be profitable if instead of publishing the evidence recorded by them the Committee conducted the inquiry in camera and also allowed the respective authorities to explain the facts in their own light. The report after allowing such an opportunity to the States would be useful to the next Conference. Further, a general notice in all the vernacular papers of Kathiawar and Bombay may be issued by the Committee calling upon the people of the various States to acquaint it with facts and evidence thereon of each and every individual case of hardship and oppression in their States within a particular time limit. This will be useful to the Committee to arrange its programme of tour in accordance with the demands of the people. And as the work of the Committee begins to progress people within the backward States will come out and bravely speak out the truth with regard to their miseries.

It is true that before the Committee actually takes up the work, a band of enthusiastic volunteers must come out from the various States both to educate the people on the usefulness of publishing their miseries before such a lawfully constituted Committee and to guide its energies to an effective record of the cases of oppression. Such volunteers might help in collecting materials beforehand for the Committee, so that there may not be any waste of time. They would, owing to local knowledge also be useful in making lists of harsh and oppressive laws, taxes imposts within the limits of their respective States. We are confident that such volunteers will be soon forthcoming. The members of the Executive Committee may also be requested by this Committee to help them earnestly in making the inquiry a true and useful one. To ensure regularity in the work of this Committee, it is necessary that an hon. Secretary or a paid Secretary may be appointed He must be asked to work out the details of decisions arrived at by the Committee and should keep a regular and continuous record of the inquiry at the head office of the Parishad. We know that the energetic secretaries of the last Parishad are busy with writing accounts and the final disposal of heavy work of the last month. It is bound to take at least a month. And till then they will not be able to hand over their charge to the newly appointed General Secretaries. But in the meanwhile it would be advisable to find out a temporary arrangement by which the new Secretaries can be in a position to begin their work for Parishad. We know that the enthusiasm of the people demands constant work, but during the transitory period it is not possible for the workers to direct their energies solely to the propaganda work which alone strikes the imagination of the people.

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR ASSOCIATION.

RECOGNITION BY THE TATAS.

The Hon. Secretary of the Labour Association, Jamshedpur writes that the Association has been duly recognised by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. The following conditions for the recognition were submitted by the management of the Company:—

(i) That no person can be a member of this Association unless his name appears on the Steel Company's pay roll.

(ii) Matters having to do with the relations between the members of the Association and the Company, will be referred to a Committee of six, three of whom will be selected by the Association out of their members and three will be nominated by the Management. This Committee will refer all such matters to the General Manager with their recommendations. The General Manager will decide such matters himself or refer the same to the Board of Directors, if he thinks it necessary.

(iii) This Committee will not deal with individual cases until such cases have first been brought to the attention of the Management by the individual.

After carefully going through all the details of the conditions of recognition, the Executive Committee of the Association accepted them. Under the conditions of clause (ii) the Company have selected three Indian Officers viz. (1) Mr. D. C. Gupta, Supdt. of the Coke Ovens Deptt., (2) Mr. J. Dinshaw, Asst. Chief Electrical Engineer, and (3) Mr. K. S. Pandalai, Dy. Chief Town Engineer, as their representatives in the Committee. The Labour Association has also returned three of their members viz. (1) Mr. J. C. Ghosh, Hon. Secretary, (2) Mr. V. J. Sathe Hon. Treasurer, and (3) Mr. Teja Singh Bhar, a member of the Executive Committee.

This Joint Committee sat on for four or five occasions and so far, it is foreseen that the Company and the Association may go on concertedly. We consider it a move of the Company in the right direction. It helps a Company good deal to keep their employees contented and to be in real touch with them. Sweet words and good treatment go a long way.

The Committee is thankful to the Company for their kindly allotting one quarter for the office of the Association.

GREATER BOMBAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

Central Salsette area, across the G. I. P. Railway at Kurla, and along the west side of Trombay. Whether interchange arrangements should be made at Andheri or elsewhere with the B. B. and C. I. Railway is a matter for future consideration, but it is at Kurla, as offering the line of least resistance in the shortest time, that the main interchange of traffic to and from Bombay will be made. It is not possible to effect a crossing at Kurla on the level, as a growing lateral suburban service would seriously obstruct the important and increasing passenger and goods traffic of the G. I. P. Railway with the Town and Port of Bombay. It is proposed therefore that the crossing should be overhead passengers changing from high to low level platforms and *vice versa*, a plan which has also the advantage of securing direct communiction between Central Salsette and the future industrial area which will spring up at the southern extremity of Trombay if the Port Trust carry out their present proposal to locate the new dock on that side. A fast ferry service, run between Pir Pau and Apollo Bunder might, in the future, link up with the proposed Salsette Railway and form an alternative means of transit between the new suburban areas and the city. The figures given above of the possible increase of traffic resulting from the quadrupling and electrification are probably an underestimate of the actual result, because they take into account only the future capacity of the local lines and neglect the fast through tracks on which it will, no doubt, be possible to run local trains to an extent which will be determined by the requirements of the long distance services. At the same time, looking 20 or 30 years ahead, it can hardly be doubted that it will be necessary, in the future, to provide additional direct railway communication between the business part of the town and the suburbs and this is a contingency which will have to be considered.

24. For the present, the surveys of the Salsette-Trombay railway and of the principal roads have been put in hand, together with investigations into the questions of water supply and drainage, but detailed development depends on the increased supply of water from Tansa. In the first instance the main roads and railway will be constructed, together with the principal drainage and pipe lines, so as to form a framework on which the future development of these large areas may be built up.

25. The northern portion of Trombay is intended to be developed for industrial purposes, primarily to provide for a Municipal slaughter house, tanneries and other offensive trades, and milch cattle stables with the necessary housing accommodation. It is proposed to take over the Municipal kutchra siding and to extend it to Trombay as shown on the map, when it will eventually form a branch from Kurla connecting the whole area with Bombay. Incidentally, it will provide means of communication for the first development for the benefit of the lower middle classes which is to be begun near the village of Chembur.

26. In the acquisition of land in Trombay and Salsette, it is not intended to expropriate the whole of the land from agricultural uses, and village sites have been excluded from notification. It is proposed to leave sufficient land for market gardening, so that the small agricultural population of these areas may not be prejudiced by their development, but rather benefit as a result of improved conditions and communications.

ORGANISATION OF SUPPLY OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

27. Enquiry has shown that the main reason for the high cost of building materials in Bombay is the inadequacy of the means of transport, which restricts the supplies available to the consumer. Such material cannot bear a high railway rate and the traffic is short lead traffic, so that the railways can hardly be blamed for reluctance to provide sufficient wagons when they are faced, as they nearly always are, by demands for wagons for better paying traffic which they cannot meet in full. It is proposed therefore that the Development Department should provide wagons of its own for the carriage of building materials, and estimates prepared by the G. I. P. Railway for the provision of 150 high capacity open wagons are now before Government. It is intended to open depots with rail access where materials can be collected, and plans for the first of these on the Improvement Trust Dadar-Matunga Estate have been approved; the Improvement Trust having agreed to allot for the purpose, for several years, a plot reserved as a playing ground. Negotiations have also been opened with the Port Trust for the provision of land on the Mazgaon-Sewree reclamation for use as a depot for materials brought by sea. For the distribution of materials from these depots motor lorries will be used, and some are already on order.

28. The magnitude of the problem of the supply of building materials in Bombay may be gathered from the figures given below, which represent the estimated annual requirements of the lessees on Improvement Trust Schemes 5, 6, and 31 only.

Material.	Quantity.
Blue Ballast	2,300,000 c. ft.
Blue Rubble	2,800,000 ,,
Ashlar	60,000 ,,
Lime	2,100,000 ,,
Cement	1,500 tons.
Sand	3,000,000 c. ft.
Bricks	50,000,000 Nos.
Shahabad Stone	3,300,000 s. ft.
Mangalore Tiles	2,400,000 Nos.

29. Investigations have so far failed to disclose any area where a plant for the manufacture of bricks of good quality on a large scale could economically be installed, but enquiries are still proceeding. The raw material occurs for the most part in small patches which soon become worked out, and the best policy would appear to be to organise large numbers of small producers and to purchase from them at the site of the works, subject to quality, the Department arranging transport. The main supply of sand is from Mumbra, but the siding facilities are inadequate. Plans have been approved for a special siding of large capacity for the use of the Directorate, and it is intended to take over from the Improvement Trust the special plant installed by them for dredging and loading the sand. When these facilities have been provided, together with special wagons, the supply from this source will be improved. The question of the supply of timber is under discussion with the Forest Department, and lime and other materials are also being made the subject of special enquiry. It is hoped to make use of private enterprise to a considerable extent in the production of the necessary materials, although the Directorate may find it necessary to supplement existing sources of supply in certain cases.

TOWN PLANNING.

30. Mr. W. R. Davidge, Consulting Town Planner, spent three months in Bombay during the period under review to study local conditions, and steps were taken to ascertain the requirements of Government in regard to the provision of sites for Government buildings on the Back Bay Reclamation. It is intended also to consult public bodies in regard to the provision of sites for public buildings generally. The question of the future layout of the reclamation is still in its early stages, but it is hoped that it will be possible, during the coming year, to put forward a tentative plan as a basis for discussion and criticism. The opportunity was also taken during the visit of Mr. Davidge to discuss a number of questions relating to the proposed suburban development as regards general layout and communications.

31. Surveys.—The preliminary work of the Department has been somewhat hampered by the absence of accurate large scale maps of the parts of Salsette and Trombay with which it is proposed to deal. Small surveys of special areas have been undertaken by the Engineering staff to meet immediate requirements, but it has been arranged to secure the services of Mr. W. J. Newland to carry out a comprehensive survey of the whole area.

32. Advisory Committee.—In accordance with the promise made by Government at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th September 1920, it has been arranged to form two advisory committees, one for Bombay City, and the other for the Bombay Suburban Division, as follows:—

(1) For Bombay City:—2 members representing the Municipal Corporation; 1 member representing the City Improvement Trust; 1 member representing the Chamber of Commerce; 1 member representing the Millowners' Association; 1 member representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

(2) For the Bombay Suburban Division:—1 member representing the Bandra Municipality; 1 member representing the Kurla Municipality; 1 member representing the Ghatkopar Municipality; 1 member representing the Notified Area Committees.

The election of the members was completed on the 31st March, 1921.

APPENDIX.

Names of the principal Officers and an outline of the organisations of the Development Department as on the 31st March 1921.

DIRECTION.

Director of Development Also Chief Engineer for Project Divisions).—Sir Lawrence Hopper, Kt.

Deputy Director of Development. (Also Secretary to Government and Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division).—P. W. Monro, Esquire, C.S.I.

ENGINEERING.

Reclamation Branch:

Chief Engineer.—Ll. Lewis, Esquire, C.I.E.

Senior Deputy Chief Engineer.—G. M. O'Rorke, Esquire.

Project Divisions:

Superintending Engineer, No. 1 Project Division (Industrial Housing). Superintending Engineer, No. 2 Project Division (General Development, Salsette). (No. 2 is not yet formed and Superintending Engineer, No. 1 Project Division, is in charge of both branches of work).—T. Harvey, Esquire.

Superintending Engineer, No. 3 Project Division (Special Projects).—Captain A. F. MacDonald Clark.

(At present employed on Ambarnath and Central Salsette Railway location.)

Superintending Engineer, No. 4 Project Division (Materials and Transport). Division E. F. Sykes, Esquire.

VALUATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT.

Land Manager.—Captain E. M. Gilbert-Lodge.

SALSETTE DEVELOPMENT.

Salsette Development Officer and Collector, Bombay Suburban District.—G. E. L. Carter, Esquire, I.C.S.

(He is in general charge of Suburban schemes in their preliminary stages, and of the coordination of town planning schemes understaken by the local authorities with direct development schemes. He is also, as Collector, in charge of the disposal of land in the Suburban District and of its acquisition. He is assisted by four Deputy Collector.)

LAND ACQUISITION, BOMBAY.

Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay.—G. C. Rowe, Esquire.

(He and his staff are administratively under the Development Department. The cost of his office is divided rateably among Government and the local bodies, railways, etc., for which land is acquired.)

SURVEY.

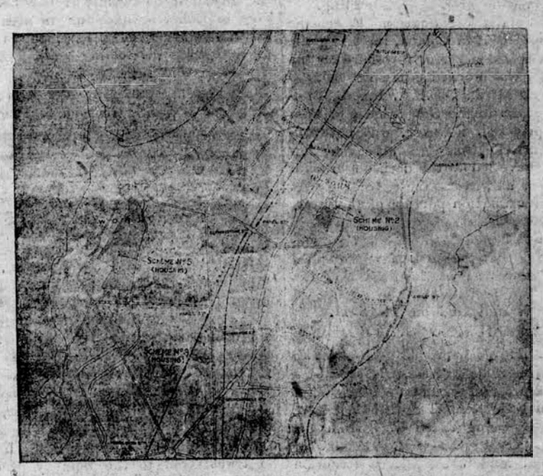
Superintendent, Bombay Suburban Survey.—W. J. Newland, Esquire.

(A new Survey of the Suburban area is being commenced under him to secure accurate records of the large area of land which will be affected by development schemes in the area.)

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme.—G. H. Bailey, Esquire.

WORLI AND PAREL HOUSING SCHEMES.



EX-EMPEROR KARL'S RETURN TO EXILE.

THE LITTLE ENTENTE WINS.

The Ex-Emperor Karl has left Hungary, his intended coup having apparently utterly failed, although there are certain features of the official Hungarian attitude towards his escapade that would seem to be reserved in our conclusions.

However that may be, the events of the last ten days bear striking witness to the effectiveness of the Little Entente and provide a conclusive answer to those who have affected to belittle or despise the alliance between this country, Yougoslavia and Roumania. The events are, at the same time, a complete justification for the Little Entente, and a powerful argument for the need of its continued existence and watchfulness.

The struggle between the Ex-Emperor and the Little Entente began with the former's sudden appearance on Sunday March 27th on Hungarian soil. The next day the Czechoslovak Government protested at Budapest, Paris, Rome, Belgrade and Bucarest against a Habsburg being permitted to mount the Hungarian throne. On Tuesday further diplomatic steps followed: on Wednesday a collective protest was presented to Budapesth: on Thursday and Friday Dr. Beñes, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, declared in parliament that this country would not suffer a Habsburg restoration: on Sunday the Little Entente sent an ultimatum to Hungary demanding a settlement of the matter within 48 hours—and on Tuesday the Ex-Emperor departed. Such in brief is the history of the "Easter excursion". The ultimatum of the Little Entente was no idle document, behind it was the will of the overwhelming majority of this country and of the other two members of the Entente, the Czechoslovak as well as Yougoslav troops were in readiness already on Friday and Saturday, and even the Socialist parties by special resolution expressed their approval of military action for the defence of democracy. Mere words of protest would have availed little, but the unity of the Little Entente, its quiet determination and the knowledge that it possessed adequate means to enforce its justified demands produced the necessary effect in Budapesth and even his best friends could only advise the Ex-Emperor to leave the country as speedily as he could.

The democratic institutions of Central Europe have been won at a great price: it is clear that they cannot be maintained without watchfulness and without unity among their defenders. This is the raison d'etre of the Little Entente and it is encouraging to see that it has so successfully stood it first serious test.—"Gazette de Prague".

A SUBEDAR'S PLIGHT.

PROSECUTION LAUNCHED ON ARRIVAL HOME.

(From a Correspondent.)

LARKANA, May 9.

Mir Amirbux Khan Muhajar, Subedar of the Sindhi Regiment, Jalalabad, Amir's territory, came home in Thul Taluka Jacobabad District, on two months' leave when prosecution was filed against him by the police, under sections 147 and 325 of the I. P. C. before Mukhtyarkar of Thul. The hearing has been fixed for May 14 and the public are keenly watching the prosecution.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY POSTS.

REGULATIONS FOR GRANT OF STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following are the regulations for the grant of State scholarships for the purpose of obtaining veterinary diplomas in the United Kingdom.

Applications are invited for State Scholarships to be granted to enable young men to visit the United Kingdom with the object of gaining a Veterinary diploma and thereby rendering themselves eligible for appointment to the Imperial branch of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department. A candidate must be a person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India or within the territory of Indian Princes tributory to, or in alliance with, His Majesty, of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only. Candidates of European or Anglo-Indian descent must be unmarried and, if selected as State scholars, must remain unmarried until completion of the prescribed course of training and their return to India.

2. Applicants, who should not be more than 23 nor less than 19 years of age on the 30th of June, 1921, must possess an honours degree in science of a University incorporated by law in British India.

3. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for the grant of a scholarship. Testimonials or other recommendations should not be attached to the applications.

4. Applications, which should be addressed direct to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, must be in the form attached to these regulations and must reach Simla not later than the 20th June, 1921. Copies of the regulations and of the forms of applications may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, but applications may be made in manuscript form if desired.

5. Applications must be accompanied by a preliminary medical certificate of fitness for service in the Civil Veterinary Department signed by a Presidency Surgeon or the Civil Surgeon of the district or Agency in which the applicant resides. This certificate is intended to prevent applications from candidates who are obviously physicaliy unsuited for the veterinary service and will not exempt candidates from appearance before the final Medical Board.

6. Applications from officers already in the public service whether as probationers or on a permanent establishment, will not be entertained.

7. Candidates who from their papers appear *prima facie* to be suitable for appointment to the Department will be summoned by the Government of India to undergo a strict medical examination when, if passed as fit for the work of the Veterinary Department, they will be interviewed by a Selection Board appointed by the Government of India. The names of those candidates who are provisionally selected will then be forwarded to the local Government or Administration or Political Officer or Agent concerned for the necessary verification of their qualifications and character on receipt of which the final selection will be made.

8. Candidates will not be entitled to any travelling allowance for journeys performed in connection with these regulations, with the exception that those summoned to appear for the medical examintion and interview who come from a greater distance than 200 miles for the purpose, will be paid half the cost of a 2nd class fare (by rail or by sea) for the journeys.

9. Those candidates who are finally selected will be granted scholarships of the annual value of £260 in addition to the cost of fees, at a Veterinary College in the United Kingdom selected by the Secretary of State for the purpose of training. This sum, however, is unlikely to be sufficient to meet all the needs of a scholar, who should be in a position for employment in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department and (b) they satisfy the Secretary of State by any tests including riding, which he may determine, of their fitness for employment in the Department. duate course, they will be given a preferential claim to employment in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, provided (a) they are of sound constitution and free from physical passages are not likely to be available within a reasonable time. The cost of travelling to the port of embarkation will not be paid. Scholars will be required to leave on their obtaining the diploma of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and under- once more "in." Warwick Armstrong and his young hopefuls will be coming across class passage will ordinarily be given though first-class passage may be allowed if second- Kingdom.

11. The grant of scholarships is subject to the following condition:—

(a) that the progress of the scholar in his studies is satisfactory;

(b) that the scholar gives security to refund the payments in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department or to embark for India when directed by the Secretary of State or to join the Indian Civil Veterinary Department in due course or to sign the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 13.

12. Every scholar is required to conduct himself during the period of training in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required failing which or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to have his scholarship forfeited.

13. A scholar is required on qualifying for appointment to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and condtions of his appointment.

14. Each scholar on appointment to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department will be provided with a free passage to India.

15. The scale of pay in force for officers of Indian domicile is given in Appendix I to the regulations.

16. Pension is governed by the regulations laid down by the Government of India, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government.

N.B.—Scholarship-holders will be required to give security to the local Government or administration or Political Officer or Agent concerned. If this condition is not satisfied they will not be permitted to leave for England.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS.

FROM ALL QUARTERS.

(Through International Women Suffrage News Service.)

ADELPHI, April 15.

The first Woman M.P. for Australia has recently been elected. Mrs. Cowan was returned to the Legislative Council of Western Australia and in her campaign defeated the Attorney-General.

The Queen of Greece has opened a large Feminist Congress in Athens—which is submitting to the Greek Government an urgent demand for woman suffrage.

The Palestinian Jewish Women's Equal Rights Association—representing the organised women of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Judoa and Galilee have protested against Jewish women being under the authority of the Rabbinical Courts, which do not recognise the right of women to be a witness, the guardian of her children, to inherit or even to own her own earnings. This memorandum was submitted in answer to a report from the Government for an expression of opinion from Jewish women. The Palestinian Jewish Women's Equal Rights Association is affiliated to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

The German Government, in response to pressure from women members of Parliament, is introducing a Bill which will make all *men and women over 30 eligible for Jury Service.*

The King of Denmark ratified on March 4th the Bill giving equal admission to women in the Danish Civil Service.

Danish women have submitted to the Rigsdag an urgent petition against the ratification of the Washington Labour Convention prohibiting women's right to work.

Twelve women have been elected to the Copenhagen City Council.

The Constitutional Committee of the Diet of Danzig has passed unanimously a resolution *opening to women the legal career* without restriction.

In Italy several women have already passed their Law examinations and are practising as lawyers.

Soven thousand Indian women have signed a petition to the Viceroy of India praying for a law against prostitution.

The Women's Indian Association of Madras is carrying on an active campaign in favour of immediate woman suffrage.

General Smuts, in reply to a large deputation of representative South African women has promised Government support for a private member's bill *granting woman suffrage.*

KHALSA COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL WATHEN'S REFERENCE TO NEW ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 11.

Principal Wathen of Khalsa College, Amritsar, in his annual report makes the following reference to the new order:—The new governing body of this College had assumed control at a turning point of their history. Was the College to develop into a University suited to and worthy of genius of the Sikh community? They who worked there felt that this development could and should take place and they might assure their new governing body that they expected a lead in the direction from them and they were prepared to follow that lead with all possible energy and enthusiasm.

BRATISLAVA FAIR.

At Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, an oriental fair is fixed to take place from the 6th to the 15th of August next. This city of some 75,000 inhabitants owes its importance in large measure to its situation on the river Danube—a glance at the map will show its significance in respect of the carrying trade on that great Central European waterway and as a meeting point for traders from the Balkans and Southwest Russia with those of Western and Central Europe. It is about 250 miles from Prague, 50 from Vienna and some 125 from Budapesth.

The date of the coming fair has been so fixed that the visitor or exhibitor will be able to proceed at once to the fairs which will take place in succession at Liberec (Reichenberg), Leipsic and Prague and thus be able to accomplish the whole round of Central European fairs without unnecessary loss of time or expense. It is designed to make of Bratislava not merely the scene of an annual fair but a warehouse and emporium where the Danube traffic can concentrate. Bratislava was in the past an important centre of civilization and culture: now it is on the eve of great developments as a commercial port and as a gateway for trade between East and West. It is one of the rising towns of Central Europe deserving the special consideration of the western merchant who has an eye to trade in the great markets stretching east and South of the Czechoslovak Republic.—"Gazette de Prague".

Mr. J. P. Thompson who has been on deputation as President of the Railway Police Committee will shortly resume charge of the Chief Secretaryship of the Punjab Government, vice Mr. King who will become the Financial Commissioner.

PRESIDENT HARDING.

"HARDEST WORKING MAN IN U. S."

EVERY WAKING MOMENT SCHEDULED.

(President Harding, we are told, is the hardest working person in the United States of America. In the following article Mr. Edwin C. Hill of the "New York Herald" describes a typical working day of Harding. Both as a pen-picture of the man and a record of his activities it is an eminently interesting and fascinating reading.)

It is 10 o'clock—night. The Capital City, national nerve centre though it be, is dull sleepy, motionless under the new moon. Pensylvania avenue one of the world's great traffic ways, is lonesomer than Fifth avenue at 4 in the morning.

At the east end of the avenue the Capital, always most beautiful at night, looms with ghostly majesty, untenanted, uninhabited, except for somnolent watchmen. To the right and left of the east front rise the office buildings wherein is done the real work of law building. These are as lifeless as the tomb of Rameses. The far flung department piles, and heaps of industry by day, reveal no sound or movement of life. Westward in the avenue the dignified and reposeful White House shows a softly illuminated front, but there are none about except for the policeman on station and a Secret Service man quietly making a round of the grounds. In the whole picture of the city at night there is a curious suggestion of suspended energy of life withdrawn, work abandoned.

ONE MAN HARD AT WORK.

But one man is hard at work. Entirely alone in the executive offices of the White House in an oval room with white woodwork and green walls, he sits at a big, flat topped mahogany desk, small unlighted cigar between his lips, while he patiently attacks a great heap of letters, and telegrams and confidential memoranda, the grist of a long day's work by his secretary and staff. A frown of concentration reveals the intensity with which he delves in the mass of papers, signs his name, pencils marginal indorsements—often a simple "Yes" or "No"—or painstakingly writes with his own hand certain messages of the first importance that must go upon the telegraph wires before the night is done or into the mails early the next morning. Other men may go atheartreing, may revive their energies in parties with their friends, may settle down in an armchair with a favorite book, may give way frankly to weariness or ennui—not this man. Fate, somewhat assisted by his own urbanity has placed him in a position where work is unescapable where, indeed, he must toil far harder than men who receive ten times as much as he or a tenth as much. He is the hardest working person in the United States of America. His name is Harding.

PLAYS AS HARD AS HE WORKS.

He has been up, since 7 in the morning, and in the fifteen hours that have not yet completed his day's work for the Government he has faced and conquered a programme of appointments that would daunt hard toiling captains of industry, Schwab, Teagle, young Rockefeller, Sabin. He will be at his desk an hour longer before he can think of bed, and if he is asleep at midnight he will be fortunate in these crowded days of the beginning of the new regime. It is often said, and with complete truth, that the Presidency is a man-killing job, a task beset by the ten thousand devils of nervous prostration, and it is already apparent that the inexorable, greedy machine is clutching him. Will Harding be able to protect himself, preserve his vitality, maintain his enthusiasms under the tremendous strain that aged or broke so many of his predecessors? Very probably. He knows how to play as well as how to work. Common sense, as well as inclination, counsel him that all work and no play would make Warren a dull boy, and there is about this matured and thoughtful man a kind of boyish exuberance in the physical strength and glowing health that Nature have endowed him with that demands pretty constant play.

For certain, almost set periods, the President will work more intensely and with more determined concentration than any man I know. For weeks on end he will apply himself, without thought of limiting hours, day and night, to such tasks as must be done. At Marion, in the heat of the campaign, and again at Marion, in the period of Cabinet building, he set a working pace that left his secretaries and stenographers fagged and listless. Almost daily, with rigid denial of the open air exercise he loves and that his big, healthy body demands, he held himself to his desk in the little office he maintained across the yard from his home from 8 or 9 in the morning until 11 or 12 at night. In those periods his application to an unbelievable amount of correspondance was interrupted and broken by callers, who came individually and in groups, distracting his mind, wearing down his nervous system, hammering at his patience. Yet he kept at the special tasks he had set for himself until he saw clear daylight ahead. Then he quit. He had reached his limit of physical and mental endurance and he knew it as well as his doctor knew it or Mrs. Harding knew it. He quit., He went away and played just as hard as he had worked. He rebuilt his body and restorered the tranquility of a jangled nervous organization. He got back to Harding normaly so that he could smile freely again, tell a good story and listen to one and resume the intense labor his new station compelled.

Let us take a typical day of the new regime at the White House in this formative period of the Administration. Be sure at the outset that the picture is under rather than over colored. The President arises at 7 and rings for his valet. The valet's principal business is to apply razor to the Presidential chin, for Harding, a Middle Westerner and used to doing things for himself, requires little valeting other than that of a tonsorial sort. As he is shaved he glances over two or three morning newspapers, one of which the modesty of service forbids this writer to mention; another, a Washington paper. Usually the "Marion Star," his own paper, the journalistic baby that he raised from a very puny prospect to a mightily good income payer, is ready at hand so that he can get the drift of the home town news as the razor goes scrape, scrape; find out what his old friends Jim Prendergast and Charley King have been doing, what's going on at the Court House, whether Lowell Guthery has put over a big transaction in live stock and what the interesting doings are at Galion and Delaware and the towns around about Marion. This occupies about half an hour, and in this brief period very important telegrams requiring the President's instant attention are submitted to him.

At 7-30 he breakfasts with Mrs. Harding, who has long believed in the adage that early to bed and early to rise is a good thing for the wisdom and health of her statesman, and who formed the habit herself many years ago. At breakfast, whether he is alone with Mrs. Harding or house guests are at table, the President puts aside thoughts and cares of state. It is a perfectly homely, human conversation that runs around the table as the President enjoys the hot biscuits and honey that Inez, translated from the kitchen at Marion to the splendors of the refectory at the White House, knows so well how to make; or if not biscuits, waffles made by Mrs. Harding herself. Here is the revelation of a real secret—that the First Lady of the Land is not too proud to go into the kitchen herself and mix waffle dough as it should be mixed to the taste of her best patron, her husband.

Laddie Boy Caswell is escorted into the breakfast room by his proud chaperon, Mr. Wilson Jackson, pronounced brunette and everybody's subordinate until the arrival of the Airedale provided him with a post of high responsibility and trust in the Harding Administration. Laddie Boy, a regular dog, trots up to the President's chair carrying a newspaper in his mouth, for they have taught him that engaging trick; delivers it with much prideful tail wagging and gets his back rubbed by the Presidential hand, together with a pat upon his head. It is characteristic of Harding that he loves dogs. The dog he loved best in the world was poisoned once upon a time, and he has never forgotten that departed friend. There will be more dogs than one in the White House before this regime ends, one surmises, because Mrs. Harding shares in the President's liking for man's best friend. She may acquire a Boston terrier.

TAKES A TURN IN THE OPEN.

At 8 o'clock the President takes a turn in the open air, sometimes on the south, lawn, where the public is not admitted and where the Secret Service men draw the lines very tightly in deed. Off to the south, rearing nobly towards the clouds, is the Washington Monument. In the immediate foreground is the gently rolling, velvety sward and the tennis court to the left. There are policemen in this picture, but one doesn't see more than a couple of them, for their business is to be on the job as inconspicuously as possible. Policemen are very useful persons, but they cannot be said to be decorative. If an intruder happened by the merest of chance to penetrate to this lovely but secluded section of the White House grounds he would be apt to find himself surrounded in a twinkling by a corps of policemen. They are there, cunningly posted. As the President takes his turn Mrs. Harding may walk with him, or if not she is apt to appear on the stone porch that overlooks the lawn.

At about 8-30 or 9 the President goes to his private office—at the earlier hour if there happens to be a conference with Mr. Secretary Hughes on foreign relations problems, or with one or another of the department heads. By 9 o'clock the Chief Executive is hard at it, giving himself to a programme which has been prepared by his secretary, George B. Christian, Jr., and which covers al of the hours of the day. This schedule of callers is built on minutes, a precise and exact plan. If the caller is not on time the loss is his. Punctuality is a virtue in the new Administration. Unless he is a person of real importance in the Government or a close personal friend of the President he loses his turn and must do the best he can with the suave and competent Christian, for the programme rolls on. From 9 until at least 5, and sometimes until 6, the day is taken up in this inception period of the Administration by the reception of callers, callers coming singly, in twos and threes and in whole delegations. Here, for example, is a sample day:

A.M.

9-00—R. B. Creager and F. E. Scobey, Brownsville, Tex.
9-15—Representative Slemp of Virginia.
9-30—Representative Fordney of Michigan; Representative Greene of Iowa.
9-40—Senator Cummins of Iowa; Representative Sweet of Iowa.
9-50—Senator Watson of Indiana.
10-00—Representative Robinson of Indiana.
10-15—Senator Smoot of Utah.
10-30—Representative Swope of Kentucky.
0-40—The Secretary of Commerce.
10-50—Senator Phipps of Colorado.
10-55—Senator Poindexter of Washington.
11-00—The Speaker of the House.
11-15—The Secretary of State.
11-30.—The Postmaster General.
12-00—Senators France and Weller of Maryland.

P.M.

12-15—Representative Porter of Pennsylvania.
12-30—Representativee Kelley of Michigan.

LUNCHEON.

2-00—The Chinese Minister, Sao-Ko Alfred Sze.
2-30—The Secretary of the Treasury.
245—Friends of Marion.
3-00—Senator New of Indiana.
3-15—Senators Calder and Wadsworth of New York.
3-30 to 4-00—Delegations.
4-00—Senator Hale of Maine
4-15 to 4-45—Delegations.
4-45—The Attorney-General.
5-00—The diplomatic corps.

And finally about 6 p.m. on this particular day the President had a real opportunity to confer with Mr. Christian about important letters and telegrams that had arrived in the course of the day and to indicate the tone to be taken or the decisions to be made in replying. This, of course, is the formative period, After a few weeks (and one marvels that a human being can endure even a few weeks of the bombardment and the dislocation of thought) there will be fewer callers. The Administration will have bedded down. The President will have more time to give to problems of state. But as matters stand now about the only real time he has to get off by himself and think, to study the great puzzles of government, is at night, when the rest of Washington is about ready for bed and the life of the city has slowed down to less than a murmur.

FAMILY DINNERS.

He dines at 7-30 with Mrs. Harding and with such home guests or specially invited friends that may happen to be present. He is able to dismiss the cares of state from table yet. The time will come probably, and within a few weeks, when he will not be able to do so. Now the family dinners in the White House are the same jolly, amusing gatherings that they were in Marion when Harding deighted to have at table the personal friends of himself and wife.

One of the President's many sides is engaging hostship. Few men in active political life to-day have so many interesting or diverting reminiscences and diverting stories of politics, of men of affairs of the past generation—of the old lively days in Ohio. And in sparingly direction of table conversation Mrs. Harding, very alert mentally and extremely witty, is a most interesting complement to the President himself They are fond of talking about the old days at Marion when Warren Harding was a fledgling editor, running a paper that was doing its best to die and get out of the world and when Mrs Harding kept his courage up, preached confidence every morning and herself went to work for the paper, reporting news and bossing the circulation, even spanking the newsboys when that was necessary,

At such times the President keenly follows a good story, especially a story about animals, and particularly a story about dogs.

OLD TIME GRACIOUSNESS.

After dinner the President smokes a cigar or a cigarette, and if there are no engagements for the evening goes to his private office to think and to give attention to correspondence for which there had not been a minute in the daytime. At long intervals the President and Mrs. Harding go to the theatre, and when possible the President reads in their private apartments, while Mrs. Harding, who is fond of embroidery making and very skilful at it, makes the needle fly.

These duties and tasks monumentany piled upon him the President has approached with remarkable poise. Two weeks is much too brief a period for any kind of comment as to how his new responsibilities have fitted into his temperament and personality, but he has impressed every one with the quiet confidence of his manner and method. He moves leisurely, yet accomplishes a tremendous amount of work. He maintains the same graciousness towards friends and acquaintances that marked his bearing before he came to the White House. He remains approachable—too much so, perhaps. His smile keeps the attractive quality that endeared him to the Senate and that smoothed his way in twenty years of political battling.

In perfect tune with Mrs. Harding he has brought to the White House an atmosphere of warmth nad welcome that thoroughly pleases Washington. Visitors of all kinds and classes perceive that they are welcome. The gates of the grounds stand open for them. There are no policemen at their heels to nudge them this way or that. If they have cards, simple enough to procure from their Senators or Representatives, they have access to the White House itself and can roam at will through the rooms of state, even sit in the President's chair in the Cabinet room.

This was a course decided upon by Mrs. Harding long ago and in which the President heartily concurred. Their idea is that while the White House is their own home, and they are entitled to as much privacy as any other citizens, nevertheless their home is a great national institution, one of the most interesting and attractive in the land, that the people have a right to visit it and satisfy their curiosity about it. And as long as the public do not abuse the privilege it will be theirs.

Mrs. Harding brings to the White Hous e certain qualities that are certain to make their impress—dignity with very real democracy, common sense, congenital and enriched by long experience in dealing with many kinds of people; swift alertness of mind that the President finds extremely helpful in his problems, the poise that her station demands, together with the charm of manner and graciousness that must enrich it and, perhaps, most important of all, a conviction that the atmosphere of the White House should be restored to the simplicity and quiet good taste of the traditional old days.

Our new First Lady dislikes to be conspicuous almost as much as she loathes sham and pretence. It is her way to remain in the background of the President's fame, quietly helpful. She would never dream, for example, of expressing, for publication an opinion on on governments of political matters, leaving such expressions for the President and wholly confining herself to her own chosen sphere of influence and of activity.

She is deeply interested in problems of social justice and in all movements for the advancement of women, and she has certain plans touching on these matters that she hopes to see translated into accomplishment. She is especially interested in wounded and incapacitated soldiers and sailors, and intends to make groups of these welcome at the White House from time to time, at garden parties and the like.

The President himself is not much more occupied than Mrs. Harding. Her days are run by a schedule and programme not dissimilar to his own, although her callers have to do with the social side of government or with welfare movements. Her correspondence is enormous. At Marion she received 500 letters daily and since coming to the White House her mail has increased.

Innumerable people write to Mrs Harding about their troubles and perplexities or to give advice about government or to criticise or command the President or to say how the White House should be done over. Many of these letters are appeals for financial aid. To every letter she makes a courteous acknowledgment, and this alone involves formidable labor. She, too, is often up late at night struggling to get to the bottom of a heap of correspondence.

MRS. HARDING FOND OF RIDING.

Until recent years Mrs. Harding was fond of horseback riding, using a slide saddle and long skirt of the old fashioned style. She wants to resume her riding and already has inspected the White House stables to select a likely looking horse. When she resumes the custom she will probably ride in the style that is now conventional, astride, and when the weather becomes settled and her initial responsibilities lessen she will be seen often on the bridle path in Rock Creek, Park doubtless.

Both the President and Mrs. Harding have adopted a rule not to give interviews. I should say that they have decided to adhere to a rule that has run through many years. At the necessary times the President receives the newspaper correspondents and talks freely and frankly to them but he is not to be quoted directly nor too indirectly. The same restriction applies to Mrs. Harding.

All signs point to an unusually interesting "human" regime in the home of our Presidents. Washington rejoices that the "old days" have come back, meaning that the White House is again taking on the color and activity that marked it years ago.

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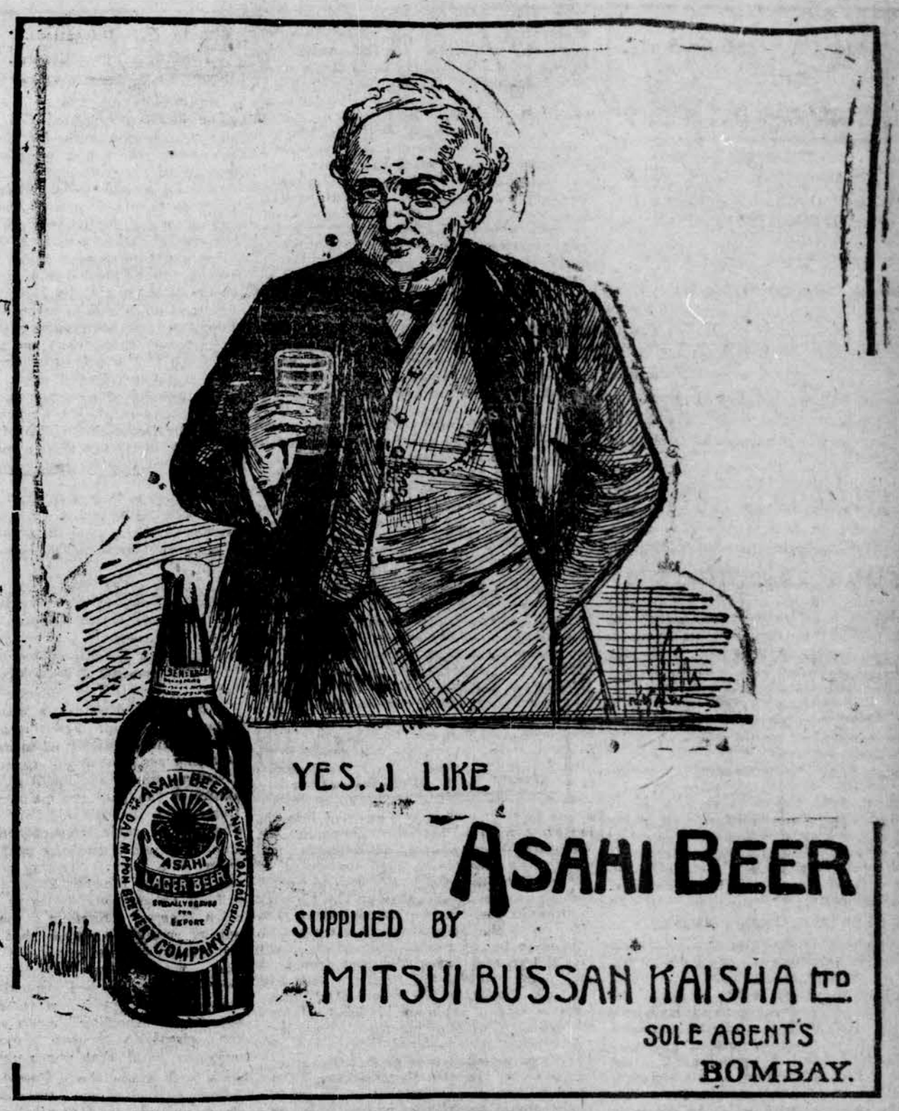

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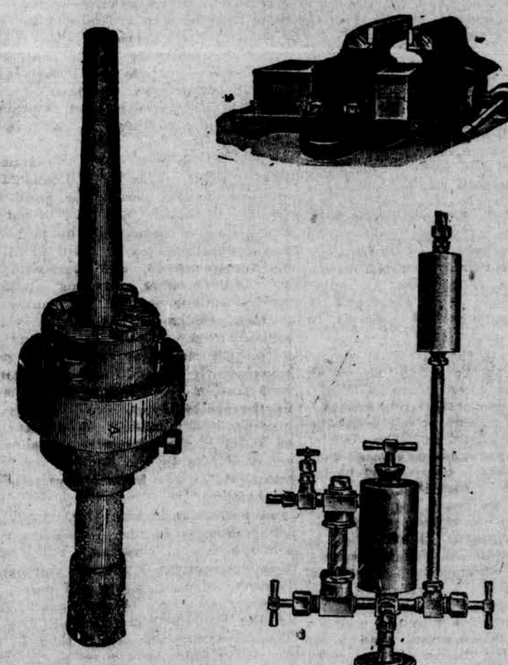

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